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WHOLE No. 2421.

THE GRAND ARMY'S ENCAMPMENT HELD

Gen. Torrance, Veteran Commanding Officer, Makes an Interesting and Important Address.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The encampment of the G. A. R. which is the business meeting of that order, began its session at 10 o'clock today in the First Congregational Church in this city. The attendance comprised about 1000 delegates, making it one of the largest conventions ever held by the organization. Commander-in-Chief Torrance presided and an opening prayer was delivered by J. V. Starkey of Pittsburgh, who acted as chaplain in chief. The report of the committee on credentials was accepted and without the formality of a roll call the business of the meeting proceeded. The meetings were secret.

At the outset a resolution was adopted expressing the grief of the convention over the death of President McKinley and its regret over President Roosevelt's indisposition.

A collection of photos of most of the past national officers of the order were presented to the convention by Delegate Beath of Pennsylvania, with the condition that they are to be preserved in the Congressional Library.

GENERAL TORRANCE'S ADDRESS.

Commander-in-Chief Torrance then delivered his annual address. He was received with cheers and was frequently interrupted by applause.

General Torrance began his address with a touching allusion to the assassination of President McKinley, eulogizing in strong terms the dead President's character and condemning in bitter language the crime that struck him down. He advocated the enactment of laws by Congress which should make certain the punishment of any person who should make an assault on the Chief Executive. No quibble concerning constitutional rights, he contended, should be allowed to stand in the way of such legislation.

"Within the memory of every member of this encampment, the most notable steps in our country's progress have been taken in the face of imaginary constitutional difficulties. American institutions are of priceless value and have cost too much in sacrifice and suffering to be put in jeopardy for a single hour, and the gallows and the dungeon could be the just reward of every anarchist who sets foot upon our shores, or attempts to put in practice his doctrines of universal hate and chaos."

Continuing, he said that lawlessness of speech usually precedes lawlessness of act, and added: "We have never had a President who deserved to be caricatured, and we never will have one that a self-respecting press or people can afford to hold up to public ridicule. More respect for rightful speech, with less appetite for sensationalism, will do much to wither the evil passions of man, and to promote the safety and security of both life and property in this republic."

Taking up the question of pensions, General Torrance related the circumstances connected with the investigation of the charges against former Pension Commissioner Evans. Speaking of the report made by the Grand Army's committee on pensions, General Torrance said that the acceptance of the resignation of Commissioner Evans by the President immediately followed the presentation of this committee's report to him. Referring further to the effect produced by this inquiry he said: "One most gratifying result of our investigation was to find that no ground existed for the wholesale charges of fraud so often made against the pensioners. A large part of the last report of Commissioner Evans was taken up with a recital of cases of fraud committed or attempted to be committed against the government during the preceding thirty years, but when analyzed it appeared that very few who had seen any military service were parties to such frauds. The violators of the law were simply impostors, not soldiers. The said report further showed that the number of Union soldiers convicted of crime during the year was but one-thousandth part of one per cent of the total on the pension roll. We challenge any other department of the government to make as favorable a showing."

The commander-in-chief also took cognizance of the charge that the pension roll contains the names of more Union soldiers than there are survivors of the civil war and pointed out that there are more than 200,000 survivors of that war whose names do not appear on the roll at all. He advocated legislation in their behalf, saying: "Few of these old veterans have a homestead record and to a large extent they comprise the men that marched with Sherman to the sea, and fought with Grant at Appomattox. They took part in the grand review in 1865 and formed a part of those splendid armies of untried and well-served veterans

that thrived on the very hardships of war. They were the last to leave the field and among the last to apply for relief at the hands of the government. For more than a third of a century they have borne an honorable part in advancing the interests of the country, and at this late day, when in their old age they apply for help, they should not be regarded with disfavour because they did not apply earlier."

General Torrance declared that no pecuniary compensation ever could be made to those who preserved the Union, for that was a debt of gratitude which could not be paid with dollars and cents.

"The patriotic impulse that moved us to lay all on the altar of our country," he said, "no fellowship with mercenary motives. We did not belittle the grandeur of the cause in which we engaged by calculating on personal gain. The inadequacy of our pay but added to the dignity of the penalties we suffered. Under the pitiless skies thousands of our comrades suffered as prisoners of war, but no complaint escaped their lips. Release on terms of renunciation of their fealty to the flag was rejected with their expiring breath. On the field of battle fruitless assaults were often made, in the face of certain death, but no one faltered in response to the unwise command. Those were days of unquestioned heroism, supreme devotion, and unparalleled sacrifice. And in these latter days the rear guard of that immortal army should exhibit a spirit no less heroic than that manifested by those who fell in the foreground of the conflict so many years ago."

General Torrance paid high tribute to the work of the Women's Auxiliary organizations, including the Relief Corps and the "Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic," and also made an appeal for the proper recognition of the Sons of Veterans, saying on the latter subject: "The privileges which we fought has not only arrived, but will soon become the exclusive custodians of our country's destiny, and who more worthily than our sons can take up and carry forward the unfinished work of the Grand Army of the Republic."

He devoted considerable space to consideration of the status of the ex-Confederate soldier, repeating in spirit his plea of a month ago for the manifestation of good will and brotherly kindness toward the late adversaries of the members of the Grand Army. He said he had been prompted in making that appeal by the belief that such actions would tend to bring still closer together all parts of the country in the bonds of common citizenship, and there were already, he added, evidences in the responses received from the Southern States that he had not miscalculated. Indeed, he said, with but two exceptions, the entire press of the country had commended the spirit of the letter.

Continuing on this point he said: "It is not expected that the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization will embark in the building of homes for soldiers north or south, but in no possible way can the greatest fraternal organization in the world more becomingly crown its labors of love in behalf of its own membership than by extending the hand of helpfulness to their fellow-countrymen, against whom they were once arrayed in deadly strife. The most disastrous results of a civil war are the animosities and bitter feelings engendered thereby and I am convinced that one of the most patriotic services we can render our country is to earnestly aid in removing every barrier that separates us or estranges the people. The victory at Appomattox will yield imperfect fruit if we do not win the hearts as well as the flags of the men who wore the gray. A union of hearts as well as of hands is indispensable to an indissoluble union of indivisible States."

"The Grand Army of the Republic has nothing to fear. It is not trammelled by political creeds, nor embarrassed by sectarian controversies, and in the discharge of its duty neither my heart nor my judgment will consent to return to you the great commission committed to my trust one year ago without voicing the noble sentiments which I know animate all your hearts, and I rest confident in the belief that no influences or conditions north or south can successfully construct or maintain a sectional line that will prevent the manifestation of the most kindly feeling and cordial will by act as well as by speech, between the surviving veterans of those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray."

Commander-in-Chief Torrance's report was referred to the standing committee having in charge the reports of officers, after which the other reports of general officers were presented.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Official reports were made by the senior vice-commander, the junior vice-commander, the surgeon-general, the chaplain-in-chief, the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general, the inspector-general

INVESTIGATION OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Secretary Cooper, Who Has the Matter in Charge, Says That Some Phases Have a Serious Aspect.

FURTHER investigations are being made into matters connected with the Department of Public Works, which, according to the authorities, are assuming a serious aspect.

Among the many rumors brought to the attention of Acting Superintendent Secretary Henry E. Cooper, was one that a sum of money had been paid into the department by the house of Davies & Company, for the immediate repairing of the roads in the Hamakua district, and for which no accounting appears on the books of the department. Mr. Cooper said:

"I am engaged in the investigation of this matter, and have all the papers in the case before me now. I have come to no conclusion, and until I do so no legal action tending to place the responsibility will follow. I will say, however, that I am thoroughly investigating everything in the Public Works Department, and that some phases seem now to promise serious developments."

"I have gone through the office of the assistant superintendent to learn just where we stand as to various appropriations, and I have found everything in the most perfect condition there, and have secured all the information, absolutely, that I have desired."

WOMAN HOME RULE LEADER PLEADS REPUBLICAN CAUSE

Mrs. Fannie Sebo Declares Prince Kuhio Will Carry Island of Kauai by Big Majority.

"Before I go I appeal to you all to vote for the Republican ticket." With these words Mrs. Fannie Sebo, two years ago chairman of the woman's section of the Kalaiala Society, closed a speech at the Kalaiala camp last evening which roused the three hundred men and women in attendance to a pitch of enthusiasm not before reached, although she followed able and eloquent pleaders for the cause of progress.

It was a fitting close, for the people had heard her before, knew she had labored hard for the cause of Wilcoxism and that in her change of heart there was much that meant strength for the cause of Prince Kuhio. Mrs. Sebo said that she came of her own free will, without solicitation, to speak for the cause of Republicanism. She told of being in caucuses of the Home Rulers when measures had been decided upon, but the majority members of the last legislature had been unfaithful to the people. They had promised much but had passed only the Lady Dog bill. She said that in her home, Hanalei, there were none but Kuhio men, and that Republicanism would sweep Kauai from Hanalei to Lihue. The people she said were disgusted with Akina, Pouiki and the others, and that they would be left at home. In every sentence of her address were words of cheer and she was applauded to the echo.

Ka'o, the veteran wharfman, as well pleaded with the people to stick close to the Republican ticket. He said he had been called father to the workmen, and he wanted them to help him elect the entire Republican ticket.

These were only two of the notable addresses which marked the Kalaiala Camp meeting. All the candidates spoke of the necessity of electing a legislature which would work for the good of the people, and of sending a man to Washington who would have friends all around him to help in securing benefits for Hawaii. The meeting was largely attended and exceeded in enthusiasm any yet held in the Camp.

The statement shows a balance on hand in the general fund of \$9,251. The report of Adjutant-General Elias H. Towler of Minneapolis shows that on the 30th of June last, the muster roll of the Grand Army contained 263,745 names of members in good standing and that there were 651 posts.

The figures as to membership show a net loss since the preceding year of 5804. The adjutant-general says that the high water mark of membership was attained in 1890, when it numbered 409,489, and that there has been a gradual decline since that date. Commenting on this circumstance he says: "It is indeed encouraging that notwithstanding the inevitable increase in the loss by death, the gains by muster in and reinstatement overcome it. There are still living over 900,000 of the men who were a part of that grand army of the sixties, and of that number less than 75,000 are over 62 years of age. This suggests to me to say that if proper energy were put forth the Grand Army of the Republic ought to increase in numbers, instead of decrease."

The death loss for the year as shown by the report is 8299. The percentage based on the number of members in good standing at the beginning of the year is 3.05, as against 3.92 per cent for the preceding year.

The convention then agreed by a vote to proceed at 3 o'clock to the election of officers for the next year and after this question was disposed of they listened to the reading of the report of the special committee on pensions. Resolutions were held this morning at Camp Hanalei.

THE NEXT COMMANDER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—General Nichols has withdrawn from the contest for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. and has thrown his support to General Black.

MITCHELL WON'T CALL OFF STRIKE

The Miners' Executive Responds to President's Request by Holding His Ground.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—President Mitchell, of the coal miners' union, has refused to comply with the appeal of President Roosevelt to call the strike off. His letter to the President, which was made public at the White House today, is as follows:

Office National President, United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, National President, Vice President American Federation of Labor, Hotel Hart, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8, 1902.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—Carroll D. Wright has no doubt reported to you the delivery of your message to me last Monday and my statement to him that I should take your suggestion under advisement, although I did not look upon it with favor.

Since that time I have consulted with our district presidents, who concur fully in my views.

We desire to assure you again that we feel keenly the responsibility of our position and the gravity of the situation and it would give us great pleasure to take any action which would bring this coal strike to an end in a manner that would safeguard the interests of our constituents.

In proposing that there be an immediate resumption of coal mining upon the conditions we suggested in the conference at the White House we believed that we had gone more than half way and had met your wishes.

It is unnecessary in this letter to refer to the malicious assault made upon us in the response of the coal operators. We feel confident that you must have been impressed with the fairness of our proposition and the insincerity of those who maligned us.

Having in mind our experience with the coal operators in the past we have no reason to feel any degree of confidence in their willingness to do us justice in the future, and inasmuch as they have refused to accept the decision of a tribunal selected by you and inasmuch as there is no law through which you could enforce the findings of the commission you suggest, we respectfully decline to advise our people to return to work simply upon the hope that the coal operators might be induced or forced to comply with the recommendations of your commission.

As stated above, we believe that we went more than half way in our proposal at Washington, and we do not feel that we should be forced to make further sacrifices.

We appreciate your solicitude for the people of our country who are now and will be subjected to great suffering and inconvenience by a prolongation of the coal strike, and we feel that the onus of this terrible state of affairs should be placed upon the side which has refused to refer to fair and impartial investigation.

I am, respectfully,

JOHN MITCHELL,
President, U. M. W. A.

NOTHING AS TO PLANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, who arrived in the city last night, accompanied by District Presidents T. D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy and John Fahy, refused to answer any questions this morning that would throw any light on his plans or contemplated movements.

"There is nothing I can say as to my purpose here," he said.

He was asked in particular as to what took place or was the outcome of the conference held last night with Senators Quay and Penrose and a man said to be L. H. Hammerling, an independent coal operator from Wilkesbarre, Pa. Some reports say that Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn of the New York Republican State Committee were likewise present.

While Mr. Mitchell was at breakfast, Moses W. Solomon, a lawyer of Chicago, joined him. The two talked for a few moments and then Mr. Mitchell used the long distance telephone for about fifteen minutes. He and Mr. Solomon then went to Mr. Mitchell's room.

Mr. Mitchell was asked if he was going to Washington, in view of the meeting there of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, of which he is a member.

"I probably shall not go today," was the leader's answer, but he would say no more.

Among the many rumors started today by the arrival of Mr. Mitchell in New York was a report that the Erie Railroad had decided not to set forth with the strike, and would hereafter proceed independently. Chairman E. H. Thomas, of the Erie board of directors, said today that there was no truth whatever in this rumor. He also said he had not seen Mr. Mitchell since he arrived in New York and had no appointment to meet him.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The presence in this city today of President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, and of several prominent men who have been more or less identified in recent efforts to settle the coal strike, led to many rumors that such an end had been attained or that negotiations that held a fair promise of settlement were under way.

It has been impossible, however, to verify these reports. Mr. Mitchell himself after a busy morning of secret conferences with unknown parties, positively declined to make any statement and several of the most prominent of the coal operators when questioned replied that so far as they knew nothing had been done. Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania and Senator Platt of New York, who were in conference during the forenoon, were reticent as to the cause of their council in the latter's office and Senator Quay himself, in an interview, confined his expressions to purely personal matters. From Mr. Mitchell nothing could be obtained beyond the bare statement that he would return to Wilkesbarre tonight. In no responsible quarters has it been possible to obtain even an admission that a new set of negotiations were on foot, though there were various rumors that a settlement of the anthracite coal strike was in sight.

Mr. Nichols, one of the anthracite district presidents, said:

"President Mitchell has the authority to settle the strike only in the event that all the demands of the men are granted. If these demands are not granted the question must be presented to a convention. In view of this it is pretty sure that the miners will not be at work as was rumored today. I do not take much stock in the various peace rumors. While it is possible that the strike may be settled by Monday, it is highly improbable."

President Oliphant of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, said so far as the operators are concerned the situation is unchanged.

After leaving the conference at Senator Platt's office this afternoon Senator Penrose said there had been no settlement of the strike yet.

Accompanied by an elderly man whose identity has not been disclosed, but who is presumably "Mr. Guernsey," Mr. Mitchell drove to the Equitable building and hurriedly entered a room, the door of which bore a sign "New York Commissioner St. Louis Exposition."

With his companion he remained in the room for more than an hour, but with whom he talked could not be learned. When he left the room Mr. Mitchell refused to answer any questions. Accompanied by his mysterious companion, he drove direct to his hotel. Mr. Mitchell said he probably would go to Wilkesbarre tonight.

The room at which Mr. Mitchell called, it was learned, was engaged only a couple of days ago, and the furniture was put in yesterday. A number of clerks from E. H. Harriman's office were constantly coming and going after the conference began, and one of Mr. Harriman's clerks was on guard at the door. At Mr. Harriman's office it was said he was in town but he could not be seen.

The report that Governor Odell was active in an effort to settle the strike and that he had participated in last night's conference was denied by the governor himself today.

While Mr. Mitchell was at the Equitable building another conference was in progress at Senator Platt's office, a few blocks away, between the New York senator and Senators Quay and Penrose.

One of the district presidents, Mr. Nichols, was asked if there was any possibility of an immediate end to the strike. He replied:

"Unless the demands of the strikers are granted in full, I do not see how Mitchell can settle the strike without calling a convention. If only a part of the demands are granted that would render it necessary to call a convention and that would take two weeks at least."

Mayor Low today received the following telegram from Mayor Maybury of Detroit:

"Strike practically settled. Can you confirm or correct any misapprehension which may arise from this report?"

Mayor Low replied:

"I have no information on this report."

Senator Penrose after the conference in Senator Platt's office said there had been nothing accomplished at the conference that would lead to a settlement of the strike. He and Senator Quay, he said, were contemplating returning to Philadelphia today.

This afternoon Mr. Mitchell was in conference with his associates at his hotel, Edward Leuchowich, who was also a party to the conference between Senators Platt, Quay and Penrose, called on J. P. Morgan during the day. He

(Continued on Page 8.)

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FARMERS FIGHT THEM

The Insect Pests and
Blights of
Hawaii.

Following is the address of D. L. Van Dine, entomologist of the U. S. Experiment Station, before the Y. W. C. A., on Insect Pests of Hawaii:

The subject as announced for this paper was "Blights and Pests of Hawaii." I have taken the liberty to change it to "Insect Pests of Hawaii" with just a word on blights. A "blight" using the term in its correct sense, is a plant disease caused by a fungus growth. These parasitic fungi belong to plant life and are similar to the insect enemies of plants only in that they are detrimental to plant growth. The methods used to combat them are also similar in a general way, that is, precautionary measures in cultivation and the use of poisons to prevent their becoming established or check them if they have already become established. A familiar example of a blight is found in Hawaii in the "potato blight." The germs of this disease are widely distributed over the islands and render the raising of potatoes in certain localities next to an impossibility. The germs of fungi are distributed by the wind and other agencies and may survive in the soil for several years waiting proper conditions under which to develop. This blight here is a similar disease to the potato blight known as late blight. The name of this particular one is *Orthosia insignis*. If I were to enumerate all of the pests of Hawaii the list would be a long one therefore without going into details on blights I will confine my remarks to the insect pests.

That great class of creatures that surrounds us in such countless numbers, the insect world, plays too important a part in the well being of a community to remain unobserved. They stand before us under two heads; our friends and our foes, the beneficial and the injurious. When we remember that all animal life depends directly or indirectly on plant life and realize the good or damage that can be wrought by insects when present in sufficient numbers, the importance of an economic study is obvious. Before speaking of the pests I wish to dwell for just a moment on the beneficial insects that would be far from right to have you go away with the impression that the insects are all bad. The only one which affects our pocket-books, certain ones in the fertilization of flowers perform a most important part. Man in his conceit reasons that the bright color of the flowers and the brilliant markings of insects exist but to please his eye. Their mission in life is equally as serious as his. The flowers and certain insects are intimately related. The insect attracted to the flower either by the odor which so many times draws us also to them, or by color, in return for the feast placed at their disposal in the nectary of the flower, gather on their tiny bodies the grains of pollen and in the journey from flower to flower bring about cross-fertilization. This is necessary to insure the production of seed. We are all acquainted with the honey-bee, that specimen of industry which so often furnishes a text for a sermon to the spendthrift. Insects are many times beneficial in the destruction of injurious species. A scale insect, the cottony-cushion scale, threatened at one time a large share of the fruit trees of the fruit districts of California. In some cases orchards were all but ruined. Its natural enemy, a small beetle, one of the lady-bugs, was introduced and practically wiped the orchards clean of the pest.

Now finally we come to insect pests. Injurious insects may be separated into the following classes: (1) those feeding on the external parts of the plant, the foliage, buds, flower or bark. In this class we find here in Hawaii, the Japanese beetle, the poka worms, mealy bugs, plant lice, scale insects, grasshoppers, and others. (Illustrations of beetle and caterpillars.) Much of the destruction of vegetation is done by insects in the larval or young stage. In them we do not always recognize the adult. We little dream that the beautiful moth or butterfly is the adult of the crawling worm of yesterday that destroyed our plants. (Show illustrations from Holland.)

(2) Those feeding on the internal parts of plants. This class is well illustrated here by the cane-borer. The cane-borer is the larva of a beetle (*Sphenophorus* or *Diachasma*). The beetle lays the egg in the stalk of the cane after first making a hole with her long beak or proboscis. The larva hatches from the egg and burrows into the cane eating and growing as it goes. Finally when fully developed it chokes a pupa after first making for itself a cocoon of the fibre of the cane. From this cocoon emerges the adult beetle.

(3) Those feeding beneath the surface of the ground. The root lice, etc. Phylloxera of the grape vine.
(4) Insects living as parasites on animals. Ticks, fleas, etc.
(5) The various household pests. Among the last class we find such pests as the ant, cockroach, bee-bug, certain flies, and the mosquito. This last pest is perhaps the most troublesome as well as the one demanding the most serious attention. Screening the houses is practically the only method adopted here to combat this pest. It has several natural enemies here most conspicuous of which is the dragonfly. (Show illustrations from Howard.)

LIFE HISTORY OF THE MOSQUITO.
The eggs of the mosquito are laid at night by the female on the surface of still water. They occur in a small raft-like mass which contains several hundred eggs. The entire mass is about one-fourth inch in length and is dark in color. The eggs are fastened snugly together in rows and are arranged end up. The places selected by the female for depositing the eggs are such places in which water has been left standing, ponds, ditches, water-tanks, tubs, etc. The eggs under favorable conditions hatch in about one day's time. The larvae require about a week for growth, feeding constantly on the floating particles of organic life to be found in the water. The pupal stage follows which is much shorter. The adult mosquito lasting in about two or three days. The pupal stage is a period of transformation when the creature changes from larva to the adult of form. The larva and pupa are living in the air. The larva and pupa although living in the water, require air, and must therefore come to the surface to get it. The larva breathes by means

MOURNING WIDOW UPBRAIDS COOK OF THE FRED J. WOOD



S. Oto, the Japanese Cook on the F. J. Wood.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Mrs. J. Jacobsen, the widow of the murdered Captain of the Fred J. Wood, yesterday morning severely upbraided S. Oto, the Japanese cook on the vessel, for not preventing the killing of her husband. The interview between Mrs. Jacobsen and the cook, whom the alleged murderer accuses of the crime, was of dramatic interest. Mrs. Jacobsen is still in deep mourning and carried her babe in her arms. Oto, immaculate in black clothes and with a white dress shirt, rose from his seat as the widow of the murdered captain began talking to him with bleeding intensity. Both were in the United States Marshal's office waiting to be called as witnesses before the Federal grand jury which was considering the case in the room above.

The Japanese listened to Mrs. Jacobsen quietly and without a change in the expression of his face as she told him that he was to blame for the murder of her husband. He made no answer to her accusations even when she said that he might have prevented the murder and when she asked if he was not sorry. She asked also if the captain had ever mistreated him or if he had reason to complain and the Jap shook

his head without speaking. Finally when Mrs. Jacobsen told him that he might have taken the knife away and prevented the murder Oto was aroused to action, and replied that he had no opportunity to secure hold of the weapon. He illustrated this by showing how the wounds were inflicted, saying that it was all over before he could get near Gusaboro. At this one of the sailor witnesses who was also in waiting sprang up and told the Jap that he was not telling the truth as he had made no attempt to save the captain. Oto evidently did not take the words of Mrs. Jacobsen very seriously or at least he gave no indication of any effect they might have had. Mrs. Jacobsen told him that while perhaps he had no part in the commission of the crime, yet it was his duty to have prevented it.

The interview between the two was rather loud at times, Mrs. Jacobsen being emphatic in her denunciation of the Jap's actions.

GRAND JURY IS DONE.

The grand jury completed its work yesterday afternoon and will make a report to Judge Estee this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Indictments will without

doubt be returned against Gusaboro for the murder of Captain Jacobsen, and against Jean Sabate for violation of the postal laws. There are also likely to be indictments against the two Chinese charged with counterfeiting, and for the violations of the internal revenue laws.

THE PETIT JURY.

The petit jury was called yesterday morning and immediately excused until Thursday, when the criminal cases will be taken up. A special venire for fifteen additional trial jurors was issued yesterday, returnable Thursday morning. W. Von Gravemeyer, H. Cannon and H. P. Eakin were excused, not being American citizens. M. Phillips was excused upon a physician's certificate, and A. F. Clark because he is a Territorial official. H. M. Mott-Smith is in Paris and did not answer to his name.

Kerr Case Submitted.

In the case of M. Rosenberg vs. W. R. Hoare, the evidence was finished yesterday and the matter was taken under advisement by Judge Estee. Mr. Hoare on the witness stand testified that he did not order all the goods given to the sailors. Witnesses were also put on by the defendant to show that the clothing was not worth as much as charged in the bill.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.—Many cough cures contain opium. The effect of this drug is to diminish secretion of the mucus, and the relief afforded is only temporary. As soon as the effect of the opium passes off, the malady returns in a more severe form. The system is also weakened and rendered more susceptible to cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not contain opium in any form. It affords relief and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FOOD NOT ALL

Food is not all the thin man needs. Maybe he's sick. You can't make him eat by bringing him food. But Scott's Emulsion can make him eat. That Emulsion gives a man appetite and feeds him both. It brings back lost flesh.

COAL JEWELRY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Coal jewelry has arrived at last and the street hawkers are reaping a rich harvest. Over on State street yesterday afternoon the shoppers were startled by the cry, "A black diamond necklace for only a quarter."

Those who stopped saw a hawkler bearing his tray. Upon it were strung coils of coal beads. "They're genuine and warranted," was the sign upon the tray. The peddler did a thriving business.

On Clark street another vender was selling scarf pins. "Black diamond pins for a quarter," was the sign which floated from the tray. The anthracite was cut in the shape of a genuine diamond. "It's pure and the color is fast," was the guarantee.

A Madison street hawkler had breast and hat pins for women.

"You who have money to burn, look," his sign read. "Warranted to last a



Gusaboro Tanbaro, Accused of the Murder of Capt. Jacobsen.

Be Strong

Why not be strong? Why not have a good appetite and a good digestion? Why not feel well and hearty all the time? You can just as well have it your own way as not, for there is strength, vitality, power, and good health in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Always keep it on hand.



Here are the words and the photograph of Mr. R. H. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania: "I often find myself weak, without appetite, and my whole system all run down. My blood gets impure and I have boils and eruptions. Then I always use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it makes my blood pure and rich, gives me strength and vitality, and braces me up wonderfully."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep Ayer's Pills on hand and quickly correct any tendency to constipation. It's an easy way to prevent sickness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

A Few Cold Facts

The superiority of the Gurney Refrigerator is accounted for by the following:

- 1.—Cleanliness
- 2.—Free Circulation
- 3.—Economy in the use of ice
- 4.—Condensation and dry air
- 5.—Low average temperature
- 6.—Freedom from condensation on inner walls
- 7.—Freedom from damage by the use of ice picks
- 8.—Proper location of drip pan
- 9.—Long life

It is the only refrigerator that can be kept absolutely pure and clean for all time.

We have over thirty different styles and sizes, and are selling them on very easy terms.

You will find the samples displayed on our second floor.

TAKE THE ELEVATOR.

You are welcome to inspect these goods whether you are ready or not.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.
Sole agents for the
Hawaii Territory.
Nos. 53, 55 and 57, King St.
HONOLULU.

SUGAR

That's what we use as a sweetener or our goods.

Pure Cane Sugar

We do not use saccharine.

Consolidated Soda Water Works
COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Main 71.
Works 601 Fort street.

To Mr. and Mrs. John B. Binger, a son.

SOUGHT TO END LIFE Tanbara Attempts to Starve Him- self.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Tanbara (Gusabara), the Japanese cabin boy of the Fred J. Wood, indicted yesterday for the murder of Captain J. J. Jacobsen, attempted on Monday night to take his own life in his cell at Oahu prison. As a result the alleged murderer is being watched closely both in prison and on the frequent trips to the Judiciary building, where he will soon be given a trial in United States Court.

All day Monday Tanbara was in a sullen mood. He refused to partake of either food or drink, and remained in his cell alone, brooding over the crime. During the day, he told the condemned Japanese murderer who is confined in the cell opposite to him that he intended to commit suicide the first opportunity he got. The proximity of the Japanese who had already been convicted of murder and sentenced to hang probably did not soothe the mind of Tanbara to a very great extent.

At night Tanbara remained awake and continued to pace his cell, watching the officer, and Warden Henry instructed the guard to watch him closely. Later in the night when it was seen that the Jap had no intention of retiring a thorough search of his cell was made, and the officer found upon his person a small cord, which might have been used by the prisoner to kill himself if he had been given the slightest opportunity. Following this discovery of the Jap's intention, the vigilance of the guard was redoubled and yesterday Warden Henry notified United States Marshal Hendry to keep a close watch of the prisoner while he is outside of the prison walls.

Tanbara is brought to the court house every morning in handcuffs, and he is closely watched by the officers every minute. The boy's appearance has not changed much since he was first in court last July, excepting that his hair has grown to an unusual length, and almost conceals the face. Tuesday Tanbara evidently decided that starving to death was not the easiest way to commit suicide and he began eating again as usual.

APPEARS IN COURT.

Tanbara was before Judge Estee yesterday afternoon for arraignment upon the charge of murder upon the high seas. The prisoner having neither money nor friends, the court appointed Frank E. Thompson to defend. The indictment was not read to him yesterday, as he was not ready with a plea, and the prisoner will not be arraigned until tomorrow. The trial will be taken up as soon as possible, though probably not until next Monday. Judge Estee stated yesterday that he was anxious to hear the case as soon as possible because of the fact that two witnesses had been brought here from San Francisco, and he did not wish to detain them longer than was necessary.

Upon motion of United States Attorney Breckons, Judge Estee appointed J. H. Hakala interpreter to read to the witnesses and the names of the jurors. Under the statute the United States is required to give two days' notice to a defendant charged with a capital crime, of the indictment, witnesses and jurors, and in his motion the United States Attorney set out that the defendant did not have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand these records, so the Japanese interpreter became necessary.

ISLAND GIRL IN DIVORCE SUIT

NEW YORK, October 7.—The suit of Helen A. Johnson against Carl A. Johnson for absolute divorce came up before Supreme Court Justice Marcan in Brooklyn today. The couple were married in Philadelphia in 1890. A woman named Hilma of Brooklyn and Louis Hart, a half-breed girl of the island of Oahu, Hawaii, are named as co-respondents. The defendant is an engineer.

Testimony was taken by a commission to the effect that in 1898 Johnson lived in a cottage in Beretania street, Kahuku, plantation, Kahuku, island of Oahu, with the Hart girl, who was of surpassing beauty. They were frequently seen together at the seaside resort known as Sans Souci. Justice Marcan, after reading the papers, marked on them "Jurisdictional facts require further proof."

The Cost of Living.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The cost of living has been discussed before the arbitration committee sifting the grievances of the employees of the Union Traction Company. Tables, presented in behalf of the men, showed that the prices of thirty-seven necessary articles had gone up and fifteen decreased, while the street car men have worked at the same wage for sixteen years.

The average advance in the cost of living was given at 40 per cent in five years. Meats showed an advance ranging from 15 to 35 per cent. House rents ran from 40 to 60 per cent, while no estimate could be placed on coal. The men urged that this heavy increase in the cost of living, and the advances made in other trades, should be weighed when the question of giving them a higher wage scale is taken into consideration.

Bragg Transferred.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—Edward B. Bragg, Consul General at Havana, has been transferred to the post of Consul General at Hongkong, taking the place of William A. Rublee who has been transferred to the Consulate at Havana.

MITCHELL WON'T CALL OFF STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1.)

said that he expected to see Mr. Morgan again this afternoon and also expected to see President Mitchell. Governor Odell was also a party to the conference.

CATHOLIC PRIEST AT WORK.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 9.—Very Rev. P. C. Nagle, rector of St. Nicholas German Catholic church of this city, which has one of the largest congregations in Northeastern Pennsylvania, among them being many mine workers, wrote to President Baer of the Reading company a few days ago, appealing to him to do something for his people. He stated there was not so much complaint against the scale of wages as there was against the lack of steady work. He felt that if the companies would promise the men work six days a week instead of an average the year around of four days a week, the workers would have little cause for complaint.

Dr. Nagle received the following reply from Mr. Baer today:

"I am willing to promise the men full time and steady work except when work is prevented by unavoidable accidents. I am quite sure the conditions are such that I can keep this promise. Will you kindly tell me how I can give this assurance to the men to make it most effective?"

THE TROOPS ON DUTY.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 9.—The entire third brigade, under command of General Gobin, is now in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys and has control of the territory from Wapwallopen and Moccasin on the south to Forest City on the north, a stretch of sixty miles.

The general's attention was called to statements made by company superintendents that the production of coal depends altogether where the troops are relied to protect workmen and he was asked if his men will do police duty. He replied that he would do whatever Governor Stone ordered him to do. The soldiers were respectfully received everywhere in the valley.

TRYING TO GET COAL.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Three committees of citizens, representing the Merchants, manufacturers and the Board of Trade of this city, in joint conference, have decided to call a joint meeting to be held next Monday evening in Carnegie music hall to discuss means of getting coal to the city. It was resolved that discussion on the merits of either side in the strike should be discouraged and the main question of getting coal would be the only one considered.

AN ENGINE DERAILED.

HAZLETON, Pa., October 9.—The engine and one car of a Lehigh Valley coal train were derailed during the night a short distance from the Lattimer colliery. The derailment was caused by a big stone which had been placed on the track. A detachment of Company "I," First regiment, which was summoned, discovered other obstructions on the rails further east.

Italians with clubs threatened to stop trolley cars at Hazleton today, but they dispersed before it was necessary to call the militia.

SEIZING AMMUNITION.

SCRANTON, (Pa.) October 9.—One thousand rounds of ammunition was seized and confiscated at the Delaware and Hudson freight station in Oilphant today by order of Colonel Watres of the Thirteenth regiment. This makes 2,500 rounds of ammunition that has been confiscated in the anthracite district commanded by Colonel Watres within the past two weeks.

The ammunition was consigned to Bastiano Passano, a leader among the Italians in upper Lackawanna county. Passano was placed under arrest as he was about to receipt for the ammunition. Colonel Watres has been informed that bodies of men have been drilling in the woods almost daily. Yesterday he had detachments of men out scouring the woods for evidence of such action and the knowledge that the consignment of ammunition had been shipped to Passano was obtained by one of these detachments.

THE STRIKE EPIDEMIC.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The Brauer line is re-importing 20,000 tons of anthracite coal, which had been distributed in Germany.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—The President has not yet exhausted all efforts in bringing about an end of the strike, but the time has not yet come to disclose the purpose of the administration.

LONDON, October 9.—The Workmen's National Committee has decreed a general strike throughout Switzerland in sympathy with street car employes. Troops have been ordered out.

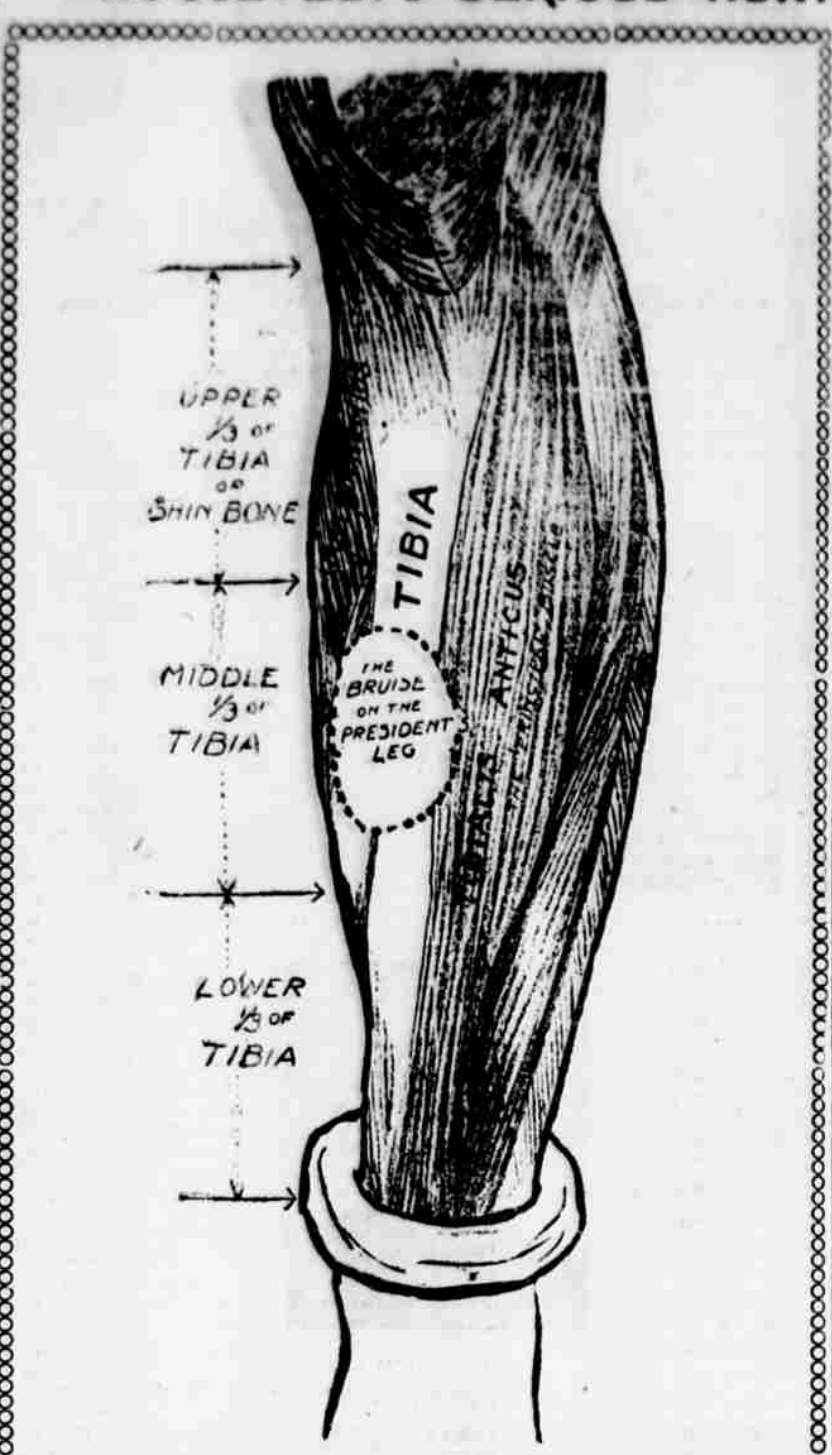
ST. LOUIS, October 9.—All the militia of New Orleans have been ordered out to protect the operation of the trolley cars.

LAREDO (Texas), October 9.—President Diaz has ordered out troops to protect trains on the railroad from strikers. The Mexican government has taken charge of the road.

Corpses in Cold Storage.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), October 8.—Thirty dead bodies were found tonight in the cold storage in the rear of an ice cream factory on Eighth street. The same pipes which were used in congealing the cream for table use were connected with a small plant in a shed in the rear, where they kept the bodies cool. It was at first thought that the cadavers had been brought here from Indianapolis, but the heads of several colleges interested in the establishment asserted tonight that the bodies were obtained legitimately by them from the penitentiaries, insane asylums and other State institutions in the State of Kentucky.

DIAGRAM OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SERIOUS HURT



DR. BERNAYS' DIAGNOSIS.

While Dr. Bernays was supervising the work of the Post-Dispatch artist he discussed the case interestingly.

Dr. Bernays said that while it was true that he had made good guesses as to the outcome of the two operations which were performed upon President McKinley and King Edward VII, he was not anxious to establish a reputation as a long-distance diagnostician.

"The case of President Roosevelt seems more difficult to diagnose," said the doctor. "The official statement says that only 'perfectly pure serum' was found, and evacuated by the incision. This may have been a blister, and would deserve but little attention. I never heard the opening of a blister called a surgical operation."

VISIT OF SIAM'S CROWN PRINCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Crown Prince of Siam and party, who are to arrive here Saturday next, will be brought to this city on a special train, arriving about 8 o'clock in the morning, and will be received by the President, if his condition will permit it, at the temporary White House at 11 o'clock. Saturday evening the party will be entertained at dinner by Secretary Hay and Sunday evening a dinner will be given in honor of the visitors by the Siamese Minister. Monday the party will visit the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The program for Tuesday includes a visit to Mount Vernon. On Wednesday the Prince will proceed to Wilmington, Del., and then will visit Philadelphia incognito from the 16th to the 22nd inst., when the party will go to New York. The program for their entertainment in that city includes a visit to the West Point Academy on the Dolphin on the 23rd, a dinner by Mayor Low on the 24th, a visit to the home of Mr. Hyde of the Equitable Life Insurance Company at Bay Shore, Sunday, the 26th, and a dinner by Mr. Hollis of New York, a member of The Hague arbitration court, on Monday, the 27th, and on the same evening the Prince and party will be entertained by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions at the Metropolitan Club; and it is probable the Crown Prince will give a dinner himself on the following evening. On the 29th the party will go to Boston and remain there three days.

The official entertainment will terminate at Boston, whence they will start on a tour of the country, visiting Syracuse, Niagara, St. Louis, Kansas City, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Portland, Or., Seattle, San Francisco and other cities. The itinerary will cover a distance of 1131 miles and will consume about four weeks' time.

Boxed a King's Horse.

VIENNA, October 8.—The correspondent at Belgrade, Serbia, of the Neus Wiener Tageblatt says that to revenge himself upon King Alexander for stopping her "pin money," Queen Draga created scandalous scenes before the courtiers. The King reproached the Queen with being the cause of his life. Queen Draga retorted with coarse abuse, accusing the King of a liaison with her sister Helen, and even boxed the King's ears.

Shamrock's Skipper.

GLASGOW, October 9.—The proposal to place the Shamrock II. under the control of an American skipper and crew when she is refitted to meet the new challenger has been abandoned, and the report that at the conclusion of the tests on this side of the Atlantic Captain Charles Davis and the crew of the Shamrock II. will be transferred to the Shamrock I. is confirmed. Captain Davis is a novice in the racing for the America's cup, but he commanded the Lurea, winner of the French International cup, and the Ailla, and is reckoned among the best steamers. He is a man of exceptional resources and originality.

Lo Baron Johnson Returns.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, who eloped with Miss Hoffman, the "Angel nurse" of Bellevue Hospital has returned to New York with his wife and baby. He married Miss Hoffman in London after his wife, who was Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, had got a divorce from him. Johnson is a son of Archdeacon Johnson of Staten Island.

San Francisco Stocks.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings on the regular list \$10,000,000 United Railroad of San Francisco preferred stock and \$10,000,000 of common stock.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN

YOKOHAMA, October 4.—A Hakodate

dispatch delayed in transmission states that during the typhoon of the 28th and 29th ult. several buildings of the Hokkaido Railway Company were destroyed, the damage amounting to seven or eight thousand yen. Over ten sailing vessels and other craft were wrecked.

As to the damage caused by the late storm it has so far been ascertained that about 10,000 houses were destroyed and over ninety persons killed in Mito and fourteen adjoining districts in Ibaraki Prefecture.

In the Ashio copper mine, 487 houses were washed away and about 300 lives lost, while a large number of people were buried alive under debris, according to a telegram from Utsunomiya.

From telegrams and personal narrations it seems that the typhoon which visited this section of Japan on Saturday night and Sunday centralized its fury in the region of Odawara. Tidal waves visited the shores at Odawara, Kodzu, Kamakura, Oiso, and loss of life and immense damage to property ensued. The telegraph reports that at Odawara alone 50 houses were washed away and eight persons killed on Sunday morning. The Yumoto-Kodzu-Odawara line was completely paralyzed. Whole sections were lifted bodily—sleepers and rails—and transported hundreds of yards inland. At the power house, the dynamo was reported still there, but the house was supposed to be "up the mountains somewhere." The loss will eat up a considerable amount of the year's profits of the line.

In all about 600 lives were lost.

VOLCANOES ACTIVE.

The volcano Rikyō, in the Taipeh Prefecture, Formosa, has been active since 6 p. m. on the 10th ult. Though casualties have not occurred crops sustained some damage.

Kirishima-yama, one of the active volcanoes in Japan, has of late been in a bad condition, emitting so-called flames and a rumbling sound. Residents in Kagoshima Prefecture, where it stands, are very apprehensive.

RATTLERS DRIVE OUT THE POLICE

CHICAGO, October 8.—Rattlesnakes, with no regard for the dignity that goes with high rank in the Police Department, invaded the Desplaines street Police station today, and drove forth not only the patrolmen, but sergeants and lieutenants and even Inspector Shea. For three hours a particular portion of the city, wherein is located the West Side Bastille, was in undisputed possession of rattlers.

There were just a dozen of the reptiles, but there might as well have been a hundred. A thoughtless policeman sent a big valise which he found to the station and it was placed in a cell room. Then an inquisitive lieutenant opened the satchel, and three seconds later his cries brought fifteen policemen to his rescue, but when they saw the twelve snakes wriggling over the basement floor they deserted their official superior and led the way for him to the street.

The rattlers were in no mood to recognize police authority, and, being of an inquisitive turn, they slipped along in rapid pursuit of the fugitives. Doors were closed, but the reptiles let out a few coils and emerged through the station windows. Street cars were halted, wagon traffic was abandoned and pedestrians generally scampered off for lofty perches of safety. Fifteen policemen, in doleful retreat, safe from rattler stings, on telegraph poles and lamp posts, watched a barefoot newsboy gather up the fugitive wrigglers and stuff them back into a potato bag. Then they descended and learned that the snakes from which they had fled were minus their fangs, being the property of a circus performer.

MICROBES SWARM IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Alarming conditions in the air, in the uncleaned or improperly cleaned streets of New York have been presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by Commissioner Woodbury in his plea for an increase of \$445,316 in the appropriation of the Department for Street Cleaning.

He presented statistics and photographs showing that an army of germs hovers over the city, and that in the congested districts of the East Side bacteria swarm above the streets. For months a scientific investigation has been going on to ascertain the danger in the refuse of the streets, its character and the proper way to fight it. This investigation is yet incomplete. Water is to be the remedy suggested. Under the direction of well-known scientists an investigation has proceeded since July 12th and photographs of the atmosphere were taken after many experiments between August 1st and August 16th to prove the statistics gathered. These photographs were taken at least twelve hours after a heavy rain in order to warrant normal conditions.

Commissioner Woodbury presented data showing the number of colonies of bacteria caught by gelatine plates at the curb and at an elevation of six feet in various parts of the city. They vary from ten or a dozen colonies in the best districts to nearly a hundred thousand in the East Side. The plates were all exposed half an hour, and after being placed in an incubator were photographed.

Jared Smith's Report.

The first annual report of Jared Smith, chief of the United States experiment station here, has been issued from Washington and received in Honolulu. It covers the work of the station, the agriculture of the islands, and the outlook. The text is embellished by handsome pictures.

MOONSHINER CONVICTED

Ton Pong is Found Guilty by Jury.

Ton Pong was found guilty of illicit distilling in the United States court last evening and will be sentenced on Monday morning.

The evidence in the case was all in at the time of the afternoon adjournment and Judge Estee ordered the jury to return in the evening. At 8 o'clock the jury was instructed by the court and was allowed to remain in the court room to consider their verdict. The ten or twelve gallons of okoehau which had been used in evidence were removed from the court room and taken to the marshal's office. The alcohol and still will both be destroyed by Collector Chamberlain, the law providing such a disposition of illegally manufactured liquor.

The jury was out but half an hour before reaching an agreement of guilty as charged in the indictment.

The trial of Jean Sabate, on a charge of violating the postal statutes, will be opened this morning.

The trial of the illicit distilling case occupied the entire day. The only witnesses for the government were the internal revenue officers who made the raid. They told of admissions made by the Chinese at the time of the arrest, and gave expert testimony as to tests made of the okoehau. Attorney Rawlins, for the defense, tried to show that the only reason they had for thinking the stuff is alcohol was tests made with a hydrometer, which he insisted would have given the same results in an alkali.

Collector Chamberlain, who was the last witness, testified that the Chinese had never secured a license and the still was not registered in his office as required by law.

Ton Pong went on the stand in his own behalf, and denied the ownership of the still, saying that it belonged to a native who rented room in the same premises. He said further that he had no connection with the manufacture of the liquor. The evidence was all in at 4 o'clock, and adjournment was taken at that hour until evening.

VIENNA ENTERS PLEA OF GUILTY.

Manuel Vierra, also charged with violation of the internal revenue laws, entered a plea of guilty. Monday was fixed as the day for sentence.

In the case of Daisy Vierra, a continuance was asked by Mr. Breckons until the next term of court, the defendant being released upon her own recognizance in the meantime. Mr. Breckons stated that as the husband had taken the burden upon himself he would not push the case against the woman. In the meantime the facts will be laid before the commissioner of internal revenue with the request that he permit a nolle prosequi to be entered.

OTHER MATTERS.

Jean Sabate entered a plea of not guilty to each of the four indictments brought against him for violation of the postal statutes. The trial is set for today.

Tanbara, the alleged murderer of Captain Jacobsen, will plead this morning. He will have a hearing next Monday.

The case of Kawasaki, charged with illicit distilling, was set for next Wednesday.

F. J. Wilhelm was excused from jury service upon a physician's certificate.

MESSMAN SAYS HE SAW WRIGHT

It was ascertained yesterday almost beyond a doubt that William H. Wright, the treasurer of the territory of Hawaii, who is alleged to have defaulted to the extent of \$17,949.91, made his escape from the islands to this country on board the Alameda, but whether he did so as a stowaway or as a cabin passenger under an assumed name, questions yet to be decided. Frank Costor, who was the second man on the Alameda, but who is now in the steward's department on board the Sierra, declared positively yesterday, when shown a picture of the missing man, that he saw Wright on board the Alameda, but he claims the absconding treasurer was traveling as a saloon passenger.

In telling of what he saw, Costor said: "I had frequently been to Honolulu and had on several occasions worked there. I used to see Wright walking along the streets. I saw him so often that I came to know him. I saw him when he boarded the Alameda. He then had his mustache on. I saw him a day or so later, after we had put to sea, and he had his mustache shaved off. It was my duty as second messman to go into the forecastle to tidy up the officer's rooms, and it was then I saw Wright. He was traveling as a first-class cabin passenger. I did not know anything at the time about Wright being a defaulter, and I attached no significance to his cutting off his mustache. He did not keep to his room, but mingled with the other passengers."

James Brannigan, who was also one of the crew on board the Alameda, said that he had been told by a fellow shipmate that Wright was aboard the ship and that when he reached this port he stole off while the vessel was in quarantine. He said that when Wright left Honolulu there was sickness there and that no one was allowed to leave without a certificate of good health. As the defaulting Treasurer could not wait to secure one, he came aboard the Alameda, but he claims the absconding treasurer was traveling as a saloon passenger.

Oastro Playing Out.

SAN JUAN (P. R.), October 8.—According to advices received today from Venezuela by the steamer Caracas, it seems certain that the revolutionists will triumph, probably in a fortnight, and that La Guayra and Caracas will capitulate. Every effort is being made to capture President Castro, who, it is asserted, will be assassinated if caught. The President, it is claimed, will attempt to seek refuge on board a foreign man-of-war.

SUGAR NOW LOOKING UP

Feeling at Coast
as to Higher
Prices.

"The general feeling as to sugar is that there will be very soon, some men think within the coming month, a sharp recovery as to price." Manager Fairchild, of the Makoe Sugar Company, who has just returned from San Francisco, thus explained the cause for the advance in island securities at the coast. He went on: "The forecast of Professor Licht is taken to mean that the shortage will be even greater than 1,000,000 tons for the coming campaign. It has been put as high as two millions, and as there will probably be heavy buying in expectation of the shortage, the new sugars will reap the benefit of the conditions."

"It is the belief of those who follow the market that the price will reach or pass four cents very soon. This feeling has made things brighter for all island business on the coast, and there is a general feeling that all values will advance. The condition of general business in California is good. There is a deal of building and there would be not a cloud if it was not for the labor outlook. The mechanics are developing a tendency to make trouble for the contractors, by leaving them in the lurch often when they have taken contracts, and as a result some of the men who did much work in the past are now declining to bid on new contracts. One man told me that he could not take a job for he could not tell at what moment his workmen would strike, and thus leave him without any chance to fulfill his contract."

Manager Watt, of Honokaa, was another of the sugar men who returned on the Alameda, after several months' absence, during which time he visited his former home abroad. He said that the feeling was better in San Francisco and the trend of the market for island securities was up. The men who have to do with sugar, he said, were confident that the price would soon pass four cents, and that there would be a shortage of something like two millions of tons in the European beet output.

The Financial Letter of San Francisco says:

Prof. Licht of Magdeburg, the well-known authority on European sugar statistics, has published the preliminary figures of his estimates of this year's European output as 5,400,000 to 5,600,000 tons, against 5,900,000 tons for 1901. A very heavy decrease, which is accounted for by 11 per cent less acreage than the previous year, and unfavorable weather for the crop during the latter part of the season. Against this favorable news the total stock of sugar in all the principal countries on Sept. 1, 1902, was about 2,000,000 tons, against 1,000,000 tons in round figures at the same time last year.

DANGER OF OTHER TUMBLES IN VENICE

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Discussing Signor Boni's work in connection with the reconstruction of monuments in Venice, a dispatch to the Times from that city by way of London says the Church of St. Mark, the Doge's palace, the Procuratie Vecchie, the Zecca, and the Churches of Santa Maria della Salute, Del Frari and St. Giovanni Paolo need prompt attention if catastrophes are to be averted.

In St. Mark's there is a crack in the great arch of the Apocalypse, and the arch sags downward almost a foot. It is expected that it will be necessary to remove all the mosaics of the arch, and that the brick wall behind them will have to be more solidly constructed. In the Doge's palace diagonal lesions are visible, and it looks as though the brick work were tumbling outward. The correspondent says that this is not surprising, seeing that one of the chief internal walls was cut through in order to make room for an elevator for the heavier books in the Biblioteca Marciana.

In the Procuratie Vecchie there are serious cracks, caused probably by the whole demolition of internal walls and the stacking of heavy goods in the rooms above the colonnade. The correspondent comments on the folly of the civil engineering corps which is preparing to remove the Biblioteca Marciana to the Zecca. The latter building is already in a rickety condition from top to bottom. The engineers intend to roof in the renaissance court yard so as to make a reading room out of it.

The correspondent says it is probable that the place will tumble in before the library can be opened.

Regarding the general subsidence of Venetian soil, Signor Boni believes that the land has sunk at the rate of about 3½ inches a century.

The Postal Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Auditor Castle, for the Postoffice Department, has balanced the books of the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1902, and the result shows the following as the year's business of the entire postal service:

Gross receipts \$121,448,642
Total expenditures 124,999,231
Net deficit 3,550,589

The gross receipts or postal revenues exceeded those of the previous year by about \$10,215,454, and the deficit is more than one million dollars less than the previous year, notwithstanding heavy extra expenditures for rural free delivery, etc.

Tax Day in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—There was a rush to pay city taxes on the first day of collection which broke the record in the amount of money paid and in the number of persons in line. The estimated total receipts for the day reached \$2,700,000.

When the windows were opened more than 2,000 property owners were in line. The largest single payment was from the Vanderbilts and New York Central. This came in the form of one check for \$500,000. The Astor estate paid in \$300,000. An unexpected payment was made by the New Amsterdam Gas Company on its assessments for the franchise tax. Corporations thus far have refused to pay this tax on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

"VETS" IN LINE AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The sunshine which ushered in the opening of the G. A. R. encampment yesterday was succeeded today by cloudy weather. But the change had no effect on the spirits of the vast crowds which early swarmed into the banner-decked streets and hurried to Pennsylvania avenue to take their places for the big naval parade which was to be the chief event of the morning. It was estimated that over 100,000 visitors were in the city.

The parade was under the command of General Heywood, commandant of the marine corps, as marshal of the day, and consisted of all the regular troops located in and about Washington, marines and jacksies from the warships, the District of Columbia National Guard, the Spanish war veterans, Sons of Veterans, High School cadets and the Association of ex-Prisoners of War, acting as escorts for the naval veterans. The column started at 10 o'clock and marched through the densely packed streets to the accompaniment of almost continuous cheers to the reviewing stand opposite the White House, where the escorting bodies halted and formed to review the Naval veterans who filed past and disbanded near the State, War and Navy buildings.

About forty-five naval veterans' associations participated. Among them were the Farragut Naval Association, Vallejo, California; Commodore Hopkins' Soldiers' Home Naval Association, California, and the United States Veteran Navy and the Naval Legion of San Francisco.

Even while the parade was in progress the reunions of some of the army corps were taking place in the tented city on the white lot.

BLOODSHED IN NEW ORLEANS STRIKE

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—Violence started with the first attempt of the railway company to carry out the order of the mayor to run its cars today. Just before 7 o'clock the company started out three cars from the burns on Canal street. On each car, manned by a non-union motorman, there was a police force. Crowds of strikers and sympathizers were on the streets. When the cars reached Giro street the tracks were blocked and when they came to a stop the crowd made an attack. A pistol shot was fired and the non-union men attacked. One of them, F. H. Scheenick, a conductor, from Chicago, was badly beaten.

When the rioting spent itself three cars were left standing upon the track guarded by policemen. All the windows were smashed. The mob captured Scheenick and his motorman, and both consented to join the union. Some of the policemen were hurt by flying stones.

When news of the rioting reached the City Hall, the mayor issued a call for a meeting of the police board. It is understood that the object is to swear in emergency policemen.

Governor Heard will order out the militia when he is notified by Mayor Decapdeville that the situation has become beyond control of the municipal authorities.

As the company temporarily abandoned the attempt to operate the cars on Canal street the situation quieted down. The union headquarters will be kept open to receive any offer of negotiations looking to a settlement.

PAWNEE WATCH FOR FRANCHISE

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A New York lawyer has been compelled to pawn his watch here to get a charter for the Whippany and Passaic River Railroad Company, says a Herald dispatch from Trenton, N. J. When the attorney reached the State Department he discovered that he had come away without the money for the filing fees although he had brought \$4,000 for the certificates. He had but a small sum of change in his pockets and the corporation clerk informed him that without the requisite \$75 there could be no filing of the charter. The lawyer protested that the parties interested in the company were awaiting a telegram from him announcing the issuance of the charter in order that a meeting could be held at once. The court attaches were obdurate, however, and a visit to the nearest pawn shop was made. Here the necessary sum was realized and the charter was procured. A telegram order for money soon arrived and the attorney redeemed his watch. The proposed railroad is to be seven miles long and capitalized at \$750,000.

Ship Arrivals by Wireless.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.—The work of connecting the Farallon Islands and Point Reyes by wireless telegraphy began yesterday. Healy & Tibbitts, who have the contract for the building of the masts on the islands, began the work of construction at noon and expect to finish within sixty days. Two buildings will be erected on the islands and two masts 150 feet in height. A similar station will be built at Point Reyes. The wireless telegraph system is being inaugurated by the weather bureau. Forecaster Official McAdie hopes to have the system in operation by the first of next year. If it proves a success, connections will be made with all the weather bureau stations along the coast.

Bouffiere Uneasy.

KINGSTOWN (St. Vincent), October 2.—After a week of tranquility La Soufriere showed signs of disturbance again yesterday. There was a slight eruption at 6 o'clock at night. Today the volcano resumed its quietude.

PRINCE KUHIO IS ELIGIBLE BY AGE

Home Rule Rumor Spread by Wilcoxians Disproved by Queen Dowager's Bible.



PAUL ISENBERG.



W. C. ACHI.

L. L. McCANDLESS.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINEES FOR OAHU.

Kalaniana'ole.
Hanau, March 26th, 1871.

Thus runs the entry in the family Bible of the late Queen Dowager Kapili, and the few words kill the rumor, which is being industriously circulated by Home Ruleers that a vote for Prince Kuhio is a vote thrown away as he is not eligible for the office of delegate.

If there was any point about which the late dowager queen was particular it was the recording in her diary of events of importance. In the office of her estate there are a number of diaries filled with remarks on various subjects, put down each day, and so great was her fidelity to this record that it has been accepted as evidence in an important suit. In these records, under date of March 26th, of the years 1892, '94, '95, '96, and 1898, appear various references to the celebration of the natal day of Prince Kuhio, fixing the accuracy of the record as to the day of the month, and thus creating the presumption of the truth of the entire entry.

The rumor as to the ineligibility of the Prince is of a part with the other that he did not register. This was too easily proved to be incorrect, and then the Home Ruleers fell back upon the other misstatement as to the age of the Republican candidate. They reckoned without their host, for the ancient Bible, bearing upon its morocco back the name of its owner, was found and the record in it has confounded the rumor-mongers. The fact that the Home Ruleers stand not upon the truth or falsity of a report which is dealt out to them is shown by the fact that at a meeting on Sunday evening, several speakers of that party made the charge that Prince Kuhio was under age and that he knew it and that the Republicans were intending to force him upon the people despite his ineligibility.

PRINCE KUHIO OFF FOR MAUI.

After his enthusiastic reception by the voters of Kona Oahu at Pearl City, the Republican candidate left yesterday in company with Stephen Desha and Representative Makekani for a trip through Maui. They landed at Lahaina last evening, and made their first appearance there. From that point they will continue their trip and will wind up the speaking campaign for that island on Saturday week, returning here the next day.

That will mean that the last week of the fight on Oahu will be full of interest, there being much speaking done at every point of vantage during the eight days remaining after the candidates return. There will be one day off, that being Sunday, November 2. According to plans now made the Prince and a friend will take a special steamer on Saturday night, November 1, and spend Sunday at the Lepers settlement. This will permit their return here in time for the work of Monday, and then the closing of the fight. It is now planned to have the meeting of Monday, November 3, preceded by a great torchlight procession, and then the paraders will march to Palama, where they will be reviewed and addressed by the candidates.

The Princess Kuhio is now on Maui, and will accompany her husband on the greater part of his journey, and will also return with him at the close of next week.

MANY MEETINGS PLANNED.

The active work of the speaking campaign is now on and from this time until the end of the struggle there will be not the least let up. The meetings are being arranged by the various committees, the Young Men's Republican Club, and in some instances by the candidates. This means that there will not be a vacant evening from now until the very finish.

The Fourth district committee will open its active struggle this evening with a meeting at Kakaako. The meeting will be held upon the open lot marked off the Honolulu Iron works, and there will be a number of the best

speakers of the party present to discuss the issues.

This is the only meeting so far arranged for the week, but it is expected that another will be settled upon for Saturday evening. The candidates for senator will speak on Thursday evening at Kalia Camp, on Friday evening at Iwili, and on Saturday evening at the end of the tramway's tracks in Palama. The attention to be paid to the Fourth, as it is realized that there must be a greater changing of voters on the north side of Nuuanu than to the south.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB PLANS.

Not content with an open house campaign, the Young Men's Republican Club will this evening inaugurate its meetings, the speakers to be carried through the city on a wagon which will at the same time furnish a platform from which to speak to the crowd which may be attracted. There will be a musical club in the company. These moving lectures will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. For each Saturday there will be a great meeting at the Orpheum. The program as arranged to date is as follows: This evening Kalia Camp and Mollili church; October 17th, Punchbowl; October 20th, Waikiki road, opposite the Moana hotel, and Kalia; October 22nd, Manoa valley; October 24th, Pauoa valley; October 27th, South and Queen streets, Kakaako, and Kalia Camp; October 29th, Mollili, and October 31st, Puunui. The three Orpheum meetings of October 18th and 25th and November 1st will be specially attractive gatherings.

SENDING OUT LITERATURE.

The steamers yesterday bore large consignments of printed matter which was forwarded to the various committees on the other islands. The packages which went up contained large blocks of copies of the platform, of the life and argument of Prince Kuhio, and of Senator Thurston's speech.

In sending out this literature the various committee chairmen have notified that they must see that it is put into the hands of the voters as soon as possible that they may have a chance to assimilate the arguments of the Republicans in this campaign. It has been decided that there will be sent out some 20,000 copies of the various documents printed and these will go into every home in the islands.

There is a demand for Prince Kuhio buttons which cannot be met with the local manufacturers. There is being sent out more than a button for every man in the islands, but even the invoices which have already been distributed are not in any way sufficient to meet the demand for this souvenir of the fight.

At the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Club a committee under headship of E. Dekum is constantly in attendance each evening, and literature and general information is distributed to every caller who has any wish for facts.

LEPERS ARE ACTIVE.

Every mail gives indication that the unfortunate at Kalaupapa are doing all in their power to break down the possibility of Wilcox to do them harm with his leper bill. The men and women at the settlement have undertaken to write to every friend who can be found to use his influence against the Delegate, and the reason is assigned that the residents at the settlement are unwilling that they may be placed under control of a mulhinal. Some of the leaders at the settlement are said to be preparing an address to the voters of the territory, refuting the charges of bad food and attacking the plan of the delegate to escape paying for the care of the patients. The question is asked in some of the letters which have been

received, why, if there are so many great doctors in the United States, has there not been a cure effected among the lepers there, and why must Hawaiians furnish the basis for experiments by young men.

Crying for Help

Lots of it in Honolulu But
Daily Growing
Less.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble.

It is the kidneys' first cry for help.

Head it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are what is wanted.

Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidney; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—President Harper has told the new students at the University of Chicago that before the close of the year he expects to have plans complete for a great school of technology. "Hitherto our school has been like a college," said Dr. Harper. "Now, with the addition of courses in law and medicine, the incoming student is brought into real university life at the start. Besides these professional schools we expect that before the end of the year the plans for a great school of technology will have been fully worked out."

Investigates Porto Ricans.

A. G. Hawes, secretary to the Governor, left on the Claudine yesterday for Hawaii to investigate the condition of Porto Ricans at Paaulo. Governor Dole has already made a preliminary report upon the complaints of Porto Ricans as to ill treatment on the plantations, and now a personal investigation is made in order to complete the report.

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A Carload

of Enameled and Tin Ware just received gives us an assortment of these articles that is most complete. Pots, Pans, Kettles, Boilers and every thing needed in a kitchen either in Enamelled or Tin Ware.

Delft Ware

A nice line of this fine blue ware.

When wanting anything for the kitchen call and examine our new stock, we can please you.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

PLEASES THE TASTE
ENRICHES THE BLOOD

Have you tried our new brew of

Bottled Primo Lager

Beer is a health food when it contains no impurities. Imported beers are fortified with injurious acids to preserve them on their long journey to Hawaii. If you want a pure—absolutely pure beverage, order a case from the brewery. Telephone Main 541.

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHER OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

Phone Main 11.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUUANU"

Sailing from NEW YORK to HONOLULU About Dec. 15.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston. OR C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

THREE MORE OIL SHIPS

Sailer's Success Means Added Fleet.

By December 1, according to the present outlook, there will be received here the iron for the putting up of four more tanks of the same size and capacity as those now in tank town, for the Union Oil Company. These tanks have a capacity of 25,000 barrels of oil each, and the entire outfit will permit the holding of 175,000 barrels of fuel at this port.

One of the great tanks will be placed at Pearl Harbor. It is expected that the entrance to the harbor will be in shape for the entrance of ships within four or five months, and as the presence of oil tanks there will mean a great saving for the plantations which border upon the lochs, there will be no time lost in having such storage capacity there as will enable the oil company to furnish its customers at the closest range. The site for the Pearl Harbor tank has not been selected, but there are several points close to lines of communication which are available and have been placed at the disposal of the company.

The success of the initial trip of the Fullerton to Kahului has guaranteed the success of the entire venture of the Union Oil Company, and steps have been taken to place in this trade four ships. In addition to the Fullerton, the Argyle, a much larger ship, has been purchased and is now being fitted with tanks for the trade. Besides these, two more ships are at the Union Iron works at San Francisco and will be ready for the carriage of oil within the next five or six months.

The new plan is to have the tank ships fitted so that there will be a ballast space between the tanks available for cargo. The Argyle will be the first of this kind to make a trip and it is expected that in time there will be a fair trade worked up in the matter of package freight which is not perishable, and that the line may secure some revenue from this source.

The four ships may not be kept entirely in this trade, but they will have work before them in filling up the storage which is being placed here. If, after that has been taken care of, there is a chance for carriage above the consumption of the islands, the ships will be sent on trips to other coast ports, where there is a constant demand for tonnage of oil carriers.

The Fullerton is now on the way back from the coast, having sailed during the first week of the month. Just what point will be her destination cannot be told. If the eight inch hose which is to be used in the pumping of oil ashore from the ship has been received before her sailing, the vessel will go to Kihel, and if not, the second cargo will, as the first was, be landed at Kahului. The hose is to be carried ashore on pontoons and will thus furnish a line from the tanks of the ship to those of the company on land.

It is not expected that there will be any difficulty attending this method of unloading the Fullerton, if the ship can be kept quiet during the operation. The pumps of the ship are of such calibre that the entire cargo can be pumped ashore in seventeen hours, and this will mean that in the event of any storm the ship can pick out the quiet hours to get out her oil, and run to sea if there is a blow.

PARTISAN ACTIVITY NOT PERMITTED

Treasury department circulars were received yesterday at the customs house, the title being "Political Assessments." While the subject matter is old, yet the circulars are sent out regularly to all federal employees about election time, a warning against the levying of political assessments and partisan activity. Under the caption of "Political Assessments," the circular states that the civil service act of January 16, 1883, makes political assessments of federal officers and employees a misdemeanor, the provision of the law being: "That no person in the public service is for reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so."

As to activity in politics, instructions are taken from a paragraph in a letter of the attorney general, dated November 21, 1901, as follows: "Your attention is directed to a circular of this department issued August 20, 1900, in which Section 2 of the civil service act of January 16, 1883, forbidding any executive officer or employee, among others, to solicit or receive political contributions from any officers or employees of the United States, was quoted, and all persons serving under this department were required to observe strictly the prohibitions of that law, and were recommended to refrain from service on political committees charged with the collection and disbursement of campaign funds. I now repeat the injunctions of that circular, and add the following further directions on this subject:

"Persons in the government service under this department should not act as chairmen of political organizations, nor make themselves unduly prominent in local political matters. It is expected and required that all officers and employees of this department shall act in conformity with the views herein set forth."

Anchor's Tomb Found.

ROME, October 5.—Two tombs of great antiquity have been discovered in the Necropolis in the Forum.

STEAMER AMERICA MARU IN A TERRIFIC TYPHOON

Steam Steering Gear Carried Away and a Steward Dashed to His Death.

Battling for safety in the clutches of the tumultuous, criss-cross seas of a typhoon, steaming straight across its vortex in a dead calm, entering another whirl and eventually emerging from one of the wildest of storms experienced in the Pacific Ocean, was the ordeal through which the Japanese liner America Maru passed only one day out of Yokohama en route on her present voyage to Honolulu. The passengers, officers and crew witnessed a terrific convulsion of the elements seldom given to men to experience and live to tell the tale, and all praise the staunch, trustworthy Japanese liner which carried them safely through. Away down in the hold is the embalmed body of a Japanese bathroom steward who was killed during the typhoon, the heavy seas which swept the deck hurling him against a deck house and smashing his skull. The body will be taken back to Japan for burial.

The America Maru left Yokohama on Monday, October 6, at 11 a. m. An hour was spent outside the breakers while a search was made for stowaways. Three unfortunates trying to steal a passage were discovered and sent ashore. At noon the vessel steamed past the United States cruiser New York, on which was Admiral Rogers. When the outside sea was reached a strong breeze was met, and the sun

went down in a blood-red sky, the signs of an approaching typhoon. Next day all on board went through an experience such as most of them never wish to repeat. With the crew, there were nearly 1000 souls aboard. On Tuesday morning the awnings were taken in, the boats given extra lashings and everything movable about the decks made fast.

About 2 p. m. the typhoon broke suddenly upon the ship. These cyclonic storms originate somewhere in the vicinity of Manila, and passing up the China Sea, often round Japan. They are terrific in their violence. They whirl along at tremendous speed, raising an immense sea. About 4 p. m. the vessel was well within the typhoon's grip and the wind was howling through the rigging and great seas ran in all directions. The barometer registered about 30 degrees when Yokohama was left behind. About 4 p. m. Tuesday it had fallen to 29.20, at 6 o'clock it was down to 28.60. About 8 p. m. the America Maru reached the vortex, an experience seldom falling to travellers to witness, more seldom to get safely out of. A dead calm prevailed there, although the seas ran mountains high, tossed about in confused masses.

This lasted for an hour and a half.

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE SISAL INDUSTRY IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Something From an Expert About the Growth and Prospects of an Important New Branch of Island Agriculture.

The general conditions that influence success in sisal culture are so very apparent in this territory that it would lead one who does not know the enterprising spirit of its people to question that virtue, seeing that there is but one plantation of the kind on the islands and that of very recent growth, while there are so many large tracts of waste land which can be made profitable with it.

A diversity of industries for the permanent welfare of any state or territory has long been the decision of economists, and though there is much thought to the contrary, it is doubtful if any prosperous community realizes this fact more than do the people of these islands. Their energetic capacity is evidenced by the high scientific and practical accomplishments reached in the culture of sugar cane. A glance at the history of that industry soon reveals the reason for their energy and capital moving in that direction. By a little inquiry one may learn that the people have been quite generous in their patronage of new industries in an experimental way. It is a fact, though perhaps not generally known, that a large sum of money was spent some years ago in an attempt to grow and put upon the market a fibre called ramie. Being unable to clean the fibre with the machinery in use at that time was probably the cause of failure. It was very natural that such an experiment should be followed by a long period of caution on the subject of fibre culture in Hawaii.

Costly experiments have followed a burst of enthusiasm on such subjects. These experiments have their good effect provided they are not such as to discourage further and more intelligent effort. It is said that Joseph Chamberlain, of South African fame, at one time invested \$200,000 in the Bahama Islands, most of which was lost in an effort to grow sisal on a gigantic scale. However, those islands are today a thriving country due to sisal culture alone. But before the advent of sisal the Bahamas were almost worthless to the British government. The tendency to experiment with new varieties of fibre is too common. Attention should be given to the kinds adapted to present demands in manufacture. Among several hundred varieties, there are but few of commercial importance, and while the larger part of our better fabrics are made from them, it is folly to go into costly experiments with new varieties. The universal demand for fibre for some years past has given such an impetus to sisal culture as to cause much inquiry into the methods by which it is made marketable. Much of the literature on the subject is very misleading as is evidenced by the various opinions given through the press. With a few years of experience with sisal, the writer is able to testify that much of what is said about its culture is inapplicable to the conditions in Hawaii. Little seems to be known of the plant here owing to its peculiar character and the purposes for which it is used, though it can be seen growing in many of the lawns about Honolulu, and in nearly every household there are clothes lines or hitching ropes made of the fibre taken from the sisal plant. It is often called Manila because of its resemblance to that fibre, and because Manila was common before sisal came into use. There is a great difference in the plants, however, when seen growing. Manila belongs to the banana family but bears no fruit. Its common name is derived from the capital city of the Philippines where it is extensively grown. Sisal is of the Agave or Century plant family, most of which is grown in Yucatan and the Bahama Islands. They are the principal cordage fibres now in common use.

The United States consumes the larger part of the world's cordage materials and has imported that product for many years, but has never produced it herself in commercial quantities. In 1890 the Department of Agriculture established a board of inquiry, whose function it was to investigate the conditions favorable to its growth with a view of encouraging the cultivation of the fibre plant at home. Several large fibre plantations were established and some of them are yet being operated, but the frost, which a few years ago passed over the usual boundaries and invaded Florida, discouraged most of the planters who have since embarked in the business on a large scale in Lower California, which climate they consider less treacherous. The new district promises much for the future but in all probability the manufacturers will patronize foreign growers for many years yet to come.

The new office, which was created for fibre investigation, seems to have done more for the industry through the encouragement given to inventors. American genius has since that time solved the machinery problem, having brought it to such a state of perfection as to command universal patronage, and having made the question of decorticating machinery no longer an obstacle as heretofore. Since modern invention has made it possible to readily extract the fibre from the leaf, sisal has found its way into many channels of trade other than the making of large rope. Of those new demands the largest is for twine used in the self-binding harvester. Formerly the old reaper was followed by from four to six men, who tied the sheaves of grain with small bunches of the grain straw. The enormous crops of small grain produced in the United States are now tied with twine made of sisal. One factory, the Deering Harvester Works of Chicago, manufactures thirty thousand miles of this twine in a single day, besides the immense output of other factories of like kind. Paper making is on the increase, cotton wool furnishing the main body of the pulp, but the paper from this pulp is made strong enough for general use only when a portion of sisal or other fibre is worked in with it.

On reviewing the history of this plant and the important place it has taken in the commercial world, one cannot but conclude that it has a great possibility for its successful culture in the new tropical possessions. A large contribution to the twenty million dollars worth of fibre annually imported to the mainland is only awaiting intelligent effort in that direction on the part of the energetic men of this territory.

Notions of Hawaii lie in about the same latitude as do the best fibre districts of the West Indies, and are enough alike in general character as to leave little doubt of the conditions here being all that is required for its production. In fact, anywhere below the frost line the matter of climate has but little effect on its growth, but dry hot weather evidently produces a fibre of somewhat better quality.

The sisal industry here has now reached that stage of development where to label it "a success" is no longer an embarrassment to its promoters, and though it is yet limited to a few hundred acres on the island of Oahu, its general distribution in an experimental way has been such as to reach all kinds of soil, and not in a single instance has it failed when properly treated. The result of these experiments together with the prices paid for fibre during the past four years is certainly sufficient to warrant the assertion that sisal will pay a handsome profit to its cultivators, provided the average judgment is exercised during its development, which it at least three years from the time of planting. Nothing seems to discourage a venture into the sisal industry so much as this long wait for the first crop and especially when it is understood (as it sometimes is) that the next crop also requires three years. But there is no reason for anything but a hopeful view when it is known that it will yield one (sometimes two) crops a year for from five to seven years, at which time it dies but not until it has sent up a pole bearing from two to three thousand little bulbs, which when set out in rows and watered, will in a short time make ideal

plants for the regular field. It is said that coral sand, or beach sand which is of much the same chemical composition, grows a fibre of superior textile strength. There is nothing in our experience that would verify this statement but admitting it to be true it would have little, if any, influence in the success or failure of those who have other kinds of waste land in which they would like to grow sisal. There is an excellent market for all the various grades and the difference in price may be very easily offset by economy in the cost of production. Coral sand where it is covered with a heavy growth of kulu is especially hard to clear, while there are large tracts of land of different character, which can be prepared for sisal at a trifling cost.

There is no well defined line of elevation, at which it fails to develop, yet it being dependent upon at least a few dry months in the year for a good quality of fibre, fifteen hundred or two thousand feet might be considered its limit. The fibre grown where it is continually cool and moist will most likely be brittle or of little textile strength.

On the sisal plantation in the Ewa district, well matured plants can be seen growing in coral rock without any apparent soil. However, any rock must be sufficiently disintegrated or porous to allow the roots to penetrate to some depth into the ground.

The fact that sisal will thrive on so-called waste land naturally gives the impression that it requires no care whatever. This idea has even found its way into print. Requiring no plowing in preparing the field for planting, or irrigation after it is planted, its care is very little when compared with the general culture of other products. Yet from the very beginning the man who would succeed must exercise intelligent effort.

For instance, calculations are made as to what it must cost to put the first crop on the market; stated prices are paid for land for clearing and preparing it the same for plants without any notice as to what size the plants should be and with the idea that without further effort after planting, the usual time (three years from the time of planting) should bring a full crop of marketable fibre. To see how an enterprise based on these principles may fail is obvious.

The yield of clean fibre per acre is limited to about one ton at most, therefore, the price of rental to be paid for land must not be compared with that paid for sugar, rice or other land of like character. Should a growth of kulu cover the land the roots must be grubbed to six inches below the surface or the second growth of sprouts will completely submerge the young sisal plants before they start to grow. A cluster of brush or weeds hanging over the young plants is positively detrimental to their growth. One weeding a year on the kind of land mentioned above is necessary (if much rain more weeding) until the sisal is of a size to take possession, which it will do in time. Young plants should be twelve inches high when planted out into the field, otherwise an extra weeding before the first crop, the cost of which must reduce the profits. The sisal plant never gets too large to transplant with safety, but such plants are, on account of their thorny leaves, difficult to handle and expensive to move long distances. Unless the suckers are needed for planting, they should also be grubbed and moved as soon as they show themselves above the surface. On weeding or removing the suckers, care should be exercised or the fibre when milled will show brown spots from the bruises the long leaves get from the laborer's hoe. A few sales of fibre showing these spots will sometimes prevent a whole shipment from passing as first grade. It is said that weeds can be kept down by pasturing sisal fields. This may be true in the case of sheep, but cattle will surely bite off the leaves when there is a shortage of other vegetation.

Young plants should be set in straight rows if possible, and not less than seven feet apart, with a twenty foot space left occasionally for roadways. The importance of these roadways may be imagined when it is known that as much as twenty tons of green leaves are sometimes grown on a single acre, which must be carted or railroaded to the mill.

In regard to machinery, it is well to know that any sisal plantation, however small, must have at least one decorticator together with baling press and sufficient power to operate them. While this outfit for cleaning plant is also small when compared with other island industries, it is yet quite an obstacle to the small grower. Less than five hundred acres of sisal would hardly justify the cash outlay required for a decorticating plant. This difficulty, however, may be overcome by co-operation.

Only 5 per cent of the gross weight being fibre, it can readily be seen that to transfer the leaves long distances would be unprofitable. We have no knowledge of the bagasse or waste matter having any value, though in some recent press articles from the above source would show enormous profits, but the cost to grow and market fibre is so dependent upon locality and various other conditions that a statement on that subject will be of little value until the culture of sisal in Hawaii has become more general. Present

prices (nine cents per pound) would seem to justify a very liberal expenditure, but the time required for return in the sisal business demands the practice of strict economy in order to meet any possible changes in price that may come about during its progress.

A. H. TURNER.

A BE MAN!

Arouse Yourself. Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves. Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.

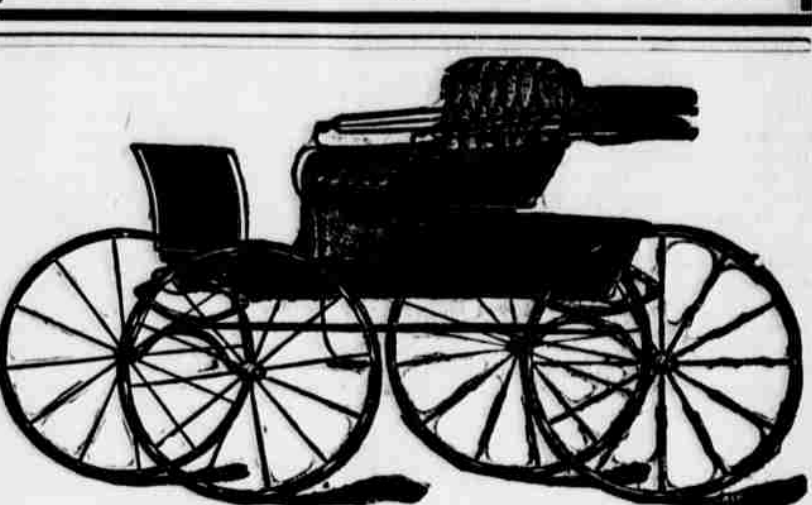
Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eye to be so bright, your step so firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power.

Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST. San Francisco, Cal.



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices \$160. Now \$125.

"	"	175.	"	135.
"	"	200.	"	160.
"	"	250.	"	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.
Beretania St., Near Fort.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.
Am. sp. W. H. Smith, Ellis, 29 days from Newcastle, at 10 a. m.
Am. bk. W. B. Flint, Johnson, 18 days from San Francisco, at 11:30 a. m.
Schr. Ada.

Wednesday, October 15.

Schr. Kawallant, Mosses, from Koolau ports, at 3 a. m.
Schr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Nawiliwili and Kaula ports, at 5:50 a. m.
Schr. Walaleale, Piltz, from Ahukini, at 6 a. m.
America Maru, going, from the Orient and Manila, at 7:30 p. m.
Am. bk. St. James, Tapley, 133 days from Savannah, at 11:30 a. m.
Br. sp. Gantock Rock, Laurie, 53 days from nitrate ports, sighted off Koko Head at 1:30 p. m.
Schr. Julia E. Whalen, Harris, from Hilo, at 11:30 p. m.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, at 9:30 p. m.

Thursday, Oct. 16.

A. H. S. S. Nevada, from San Francisco, at 7 p. m.

Wednesday, October 15.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.
Nippon Maru, Greene, for the Orient, at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Noeou, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuhihale, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Kaula, Honoau and Punaluu, at 5 p. m.
Gas schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Hawaii, Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Tampico, Ames, for Seattle via Kahului, at 6 p. m.

Wednesday, October 15.
S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, at noon.
Stmr. Walaleale, Piltz, for Nawiliwili and Kaula, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Hawaii, Nelson, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, Oct. 16.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.
Am. sp. Florence, Spicer, for Port Townsend, at 11:50 a. m.
Br. S. S. Colonia, Woodcock, for Midway Island, Guam and Manila, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailihua, at 10:15 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per stmr. Mikahala, October 15, from Kaula ports—J. Dyson, Rev. O. P. Emerson, E. N. Boukowsky, Henry Blake, O. Hellesath, Mrs. R. Nowler, Mrs. William Stoddard, child and servant, J. W. Bergstrom, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. Kalu, Miss Kalu, Chong Leong and 61 deck.

From Molokai, per stmr. Hawaii, Oct. 14—Father Matthias and two deck.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, Oct. 14—W. A. Bryan and wife, Miss Stokes, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, W. H. Campbell, W. T. Brigham, R. Ross, A. G. Hawes, A. Mackinlop, Victor S. Clark, R. A. Wadsworth, J. P. Sylva, R. Duncan and wife, Wm. Mossman Jr., Wm. White, W. J. Hutchison, Whitman Cross, A. W. Dow and wife, H. Bishop, wife and child, Mrs. Okamoto, Y. Hamada, John Watt, wife and child, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Spencer, Chas. Williams, Mrs. Saffrey, Miss James, Mrs. J. Reinhardt, H. R. Bryant, H. Gonaca, F. Weber, Rev. Hans Isenberg, Iwakami, K. N. Inal, Rev. S. Yamada, J. M. Medeiros.

For Kaula, per stmr. Maui, October 14—Mr. Tilton and wife, Miss Emma Daniels, J. P. Cooke, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Toka Keakala.

For Seattle, via Kahului, per S. S. Tampico, Oct. 14—Rea Irvin.

For Kaula, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 14—Dr. H. C. Watt, G. H. Fairchild and wife, Miss Emily Fairchild, 3 children and 2 servants, H. A. Jaeger, L. Tobler, W. Tell, wife and daughter, J. M. Coulson, G. Schuman, J. Brogin, Mrs. R. Williams, O. Omsted, Ahana, Pah On, Sam Ami and 65 deck.

THE PRICES OF SUGAR AND COFFEE

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 2 1/2c; refined, firm.
Hana 3 1/2c
Hawian 3 1/2c
Honokaa 1 1/4c
Hutchinson 1 1/4c
Kilauea 8 1/2c
Makaweli 2 1/2c
Omsted 2 1/2c
Paahau 1 1/2c

Coffee—Spot Rio, dull; No. 7 Invoice, 5 1/2c; mild, quiet. Futures closed net unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales, 15,000 bags, including October, 5,100; November, 5,150; December, 5,250; January, 5,300; March, 5,500.

A-H Co. Oil Depot.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York has purchased harbor frontage on the southeastern side of the harbor at St. Thomas, D. W. I., for the establishment of a depot for oil and fuel. The company expects shortly to commence building a wharf and deepening a channel preparatory to having their steamers call there instead of at the Island of St. Lucia.

DIED.

SHAW—At Hilo, October 11, 1902, Fred N. Shaw, a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, aged 44 years, a brother of Mrs. William Blaisdell of Honolulu.

HECKWITH—At Los Angeles, California, September 26, 1902, Ellen Holmes Heckwith, daughter-in-law of Dr. E. G. Heckwith, pastor of the Foreign Church, Pala, Maui, and mother of Ruth Heckwith, now visiting her grandparents on Maui.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

REVENUE CUTTER REQUIRED HERE

Without adequate assistance furnished by the treasury department, in the way of a revenue cutter or some other craft manned by government employees, there is little prospect of the collector of customs being able to enforce the law collecting duty on every pound of fish brought into Honolulu by Japanese fishermen. A short time ago an American fish dealer who had a stall in the fish market complained to the United States attorney that it was impossible for a white man to compete with the Japanese in the fishing trade unless protection was given the Americans by the imposition of the duty on fish brought to port by them. The United States attorney referred the matter to Collector Stackable, who in turn requested an opinion from Washington. The opinion was forthcoming, and gave him the power to collect duty on fish so brought here.

Collector Stackable then discovered that there were some technicalities connected with the enforcement of the provision which would nullify all his efforts to increase Uncle Sam's revenue, unless straightened out by the legal department. One difficulty lay in the fact that the burden of proof rested with the informant or collector, and this was to prove that the fish so caught were outside the three mile limit. To be certain of this a watch would have to be kept on the Japanese sampans to observe whether they were within or outside the limit. The collector believes that for this, as for many other features connected with the customs regulations, a revenue cutter should be provided by his department to cruise in Hawaiian Waters. The United States attorney is now studying the proposition.

CLEAR FOR KOLOA AND LAHAINA

The collector of customs received in the Nippon Maru the authority of the treasury department given to the United States consul at Newcastle, N. S. W., to allow the clearance of vessels at that port of Koloa, Kaula, and Lahaina, Maui, without entering first at Honolulu. This gives the privilege to the vessels to make these two ports direct without coming to Honolulu, entering here, and then weighing anchor for Kaula and Maui. The letter to Collector Stackable comes from A. L. Spaulding, in which he states that the acting treasurer writes from Washington: "This department has to inform you that the honorable secretary of state has been instructed to inform the United States consul at Newcastle, N. S. W., to allow the clearance of vessels to Koloa and Lahaina as contemplated by the regulations."

Cable Repair Ship Dock.

Satisfactory arrangements have been entered into between Messrs. Dickenson and Harrington, representing the Pacific Cable Company, and the B. F. Dillingham Co., whereby the former company will have the right to dock the cable repair ship to be stationed at this port at the head of the Dillingham Railway wharf. The repair ship will, as a usual thing, be anchored in the Naval Row, except at such times as she will be loading coal, cable and other supplies, when the wharf privileges will be taken advantage of.

Bark Brought Dynamite.

The American bark W. B. Flint, from San Francisco, and the American ship W. H. Smith, from Newcastle, were the only arrivals here yesterday. The Flint brought a large cargo, part to be discharged here and a portion at Makaweli. She brought a deckload of baled hay, well housed and protected from the elements, for this port. A large amount of fertilizer will be discharged here. In the merchandise for Makaweli is 50 tons of dynamite to be used in constructing the Makaweli ditch along the Olokele river, Kaula.

Warren Now a Freighter.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—At Seattle repairs have been completed on the transport Warren at a cost of \$10,000. The vessel is now a regular freighter, the after staterooms having been removed. New furnaces have been put in, the decks caulked and the transport was given a thorough overhauling. She is to be used to carry supplies from Puget Sound to the Philippines.

Toyo Kisen Dividends.

YOKOHAMA, September 27.—A general meeting of shareholders of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was held in Tokyo on the 26th inst when a dividend was declared at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

BABY'S COUGH MUST NEVER LINGER—Nothing is more distressing than to see a helpless little infant suffering with a cough, and to be fearful of using a remedy which may contain some harmful ingredient. The makers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy positively guarantee that this preparation does not contain opium in any form, or any other harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and is perfectly safe. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CLAIM CHARGE IS EXORBITANT

The trial of the suit of M. Rosenberg vs. W. H. Moore, British consul, for \$500 alleged to be due for clothing furnished the shipwrecked sailors of the Fannie Kerr was begun yesterday afternoon before Judge Estes. The sale of the goods is admitted, but the cross-examination of the defendant shows the expense to be that the charges are exorbitant.

Rosenberg was on the stand for the greater part of the afternoon and he let in considerable light upon the clothing business. The chief objection to his bill was the charge for suits of clothes, Rosenberg furnishing entire suits of three pieces when but trousers and jackets were called for. He testified to charges of \$7.50, \$10, and \$12.50, and admitted that he was to have furnished suits of uniform price and but coat and trousers. The witness said he supplied coat, pants and vest, but that he sold the three just as cheap as others would have sold the two pieces. In reply to cross examination he said the vests were given to the sailors as charity. The charge for one outfit was much greater than for the remainder, and Rosenberg testified that it was because the sailor was of extraordinary size. He said that the man's feet were so large that he did not have shoes big enough for him and he had to send out for them. The man required extra sizes of under clothes, so an extra charge was made. The witness also admitted having furnished \$2 hats to the sailors when the British consul had ordered caps. Captain Bray was the second witness, and his testimony was just concluded when adjournment for the day was taken. The hearing will be resumed this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Coming From San Francisco.

The following vessels are either on the way or to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, Hilo, and Kahului:

Gerard C. Tobey, American bark, Gove; Defender, American schooner, Masters; Coronado, American barkentine, C. Potter; Fullerton, American barkentine, Kahului; Enterprise, American steamer, Miller; Nevada, American steamer, H. F. Weed; Adams, United States steamer; Andrew Welch, American bark, Drew; Oregon, United States steamer; Mauna Ala, American bark, Smith; Roderick Dhu, American bark, Johnson; Annie Johnson, American bark, Williams; Santiago, American bark, Engalls, Hilo; Kinai, American steamer, Freeman; George Curtis, American ship, Bennett; Alden Besse, American bark, Kessel; W. H. Dimond, American barkentine, Hansen; R. P. Risher, American bark, D. McPhail; Ingarud, American barkentine, Schmidt; W. H. Marston, American schooner, Curtis; Archer, American barkentine, R. Calhoun; Marion Chilcott, American ship; C. D. Bryant, American bark, Colly; St. Katherine, American bark, Saunders, Hilo; Archer, American barkentine, Calhoun; Rosamond, American schooner, Johnson; S. N. Castle, American barkentine, Nilson; Planter, American barkentine, Chase; Martha Davis, American bark, McAlman, Hilo.

The Tobey is out 14 days, Defender, 14; Coronado, 9; Fullerton, 9.

Molokai Loading Sugar.

Captain Kelly of the bark Molokai began loading in a cargo of 800 tons of sugar. He expects to sail from port to San Francisco about the middle of the coming week.

BY AUTHORITY.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The Governor directs that notice be given that the following named persons have been commissioned Inspectors of Election:

FIRST DISTRICT, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

First Precinct:
H. E. Wilson, Esq.,
J. N. Kamoku, Esq.,
Dr. J. Holland.

Second Precinct:
W. H. McQuaid, Esq.,
W. B. Naillma, Jr.,
J. W. Koakulana, Esq.

Third Precinct:
W. H. Little, Esq.,
Robert Andrews, Esq.,
David Spalding, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:
Wm. Vannatta, Esq.,
Geo. Kalhenul, Esq.,
J. T. Stacker, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
J. T. Moir, Esq.,
J. M. Kaubi, Esq.,
Simonea Paululu, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
J. B. Oliveira, Esq.,
H. K. Unea, Esq.,
Wm. Hay, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
E. W. Barnard, Esq.,
C. H. Swain, Esq.,
J. K. Makuakane, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
Albert Horner, Esq.,
S. W. Kauwahuipaula, Esq.,
Wm. Green, Esq.

Ninth Precinct:
Chas. Fox, Esq.,
John Al, Esq.,
Geo. F. Hall, Esq.

Tenth Precinct:
Wm. Horner, Esq.,
Jas. Kuwelu, Esq.,
J. G. Jones, Esq.

SECOND DISTRICT, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

First Precinct:
W. P. McDougall, Esq.,
Joseph Husey, Esq.,
J. F. Woods, Esq.

Second Precinct:
J. Crowley, Esq.,
D. W. K. Malaloa, Esq.,
Chas. Wells, Esq.

Third Precinct:
L. S. August, Esq.,
W. K. Waianuu, Esq.,
J. K. Laloa, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:
Henry Greenwell, Esq.,
K. Kewahawhai, Esq.,
H. Wassman, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
Geo. McDougall, Esq.,
J. Nahinu, Esq.,
Joseph Kaeo, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
R. F. Buchholz, Esq.,
Sam Kaaihi, Esq.,
D. Kaupika, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
Robert L. Wilhelm, Esq.,
David K. Wailehua, Esq.,
S. P. Eaton, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
W. P. Fennell, Esq.,
E. Ikaaka, Esq.,
J. K. Hoopli, Esq.

THIRD DISTRICT, ISLANDS OF MAUI, MOLOKAI, LANAI AND KAHOLAWE.

First Precinct:
Wm. Notley, Esq.,
W. Clark, Esq.,
C. H. Brewster, Esq.

Second Precinct:
J. H. Mahoe, Esq.,
D. McCorriston, Esq.,
John Kamal, Esq.

Third Precinct:
Henry Dickenson, Esq.,
C. V. Dudoit, Esq.,
A. Makekau, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:
Geo. Kauhi, Esq.,
D. Kapaku, Esq.,
L. K. Kalama, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
S. Kahohalahala, Esq.,
M. Kealakaa, Esq.,
Keoni Nakihel, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
Dr. R. W. Boote,
Moses Kauhiamahu, Esq.,
James L. Coke, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
D. Quill, Esq.,
A. C. Kauehole, Esq.,
J. J. Waich, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
G. C. Hofgaard, Esq.,
Sam Kuula, Esq.,
Sam Pualoa, Esq.

Ninth Precinct:
Geo. Forsyth, Esq.,
E. H. Kekapa, Esq.,
Noa Kamakau, Esq.

Tenth Precinct:
W. F. Mossman, Esq.,
J. E. Kekipi, Esq.,
Henry Long, Esq.

Eleventh Precinct:
J. R. Myers, Esq.,
J. Vincent, Esq.,
D. Opunui, Esq.

Twelfth Precinct:
Chas. Haul, Esq.,
D. W. Napihau, Esq.,
G. W. Kawahamae, Esq.

Thirteenth Precinct:
F. Wittrock, Esq.,
G. W. Kauhane, Esq.,
B. K. Kaiwaha, Esq.

Fourteenth Precinct:
J. K. Pilmann, Esq.,
P. M. Kaluna, Esq.,
H. W. Kahala, Esq.

Fifteenth Precinct:
L. R. Crook, Esq.,
J. D. Uwekopolani, Esq.,
G. K. Kunukau, Esq.

FOURTH DISTRICT, ISLAND OF OAHU.

First Precinct:
John Effinger, Esq.,
H. McCulloch, Esq.,
Stephen Uamama, Esq.

Second Precinct:
C. M. White, Esq.,
W. C. Wilder, Esq.,
P. L. Weaver, Esq.

Third Precinct:
F. McIntyre, Esq.,
Albert Waterhouse, Esq.,
J. P. Kahahawai.

Fourth Precinct:
W. C. King, Esq.,
T. C. Polikapu, Esq.,
J. R. Hall, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
A. F. Cooke, Esq.,
E. K. Likialani, Esq.,
J. Mahoney, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
O. Swain, Esq.,
C. L. Beal, Esq.,
John Mahuka, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
G. C. Chalmers, Esq.,
John Kekuku, Esq.,
A. Irvine, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
Will E. Fisher, Esq.,
Fred Turrill, Esq.,
Geo. E. Smithes, Esq.

FIFTH DISTRICT, ISLAND OF OAHU.

First Precinct:
H. Cobb-Adams, Esq.,
J. M. Kealoha, Esq.,
E. P. Alkue, Esq.

Second Precinct:
A. W. Crockett, Esq.,
J. H. Keauu, Esq.,
Joseph Kekuku, Esq.

Third Precinct:
W. S. Wond, Esq.,
C. P. Lane, Esq.,
Chas. David, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:
C. J. Holt, Esq.,
H. Hul, Esq.,
S. W. Kailiha, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
C. S. Richardson, Esq.,
P. A. Swift, Esq.,
B. Starr-Kapu, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:

Kauka Williams, Esq.,
John E. Kahoa, Esq.,
Seventh Precinct:
Julius Asche, Esq.,
John Kanaue, Esq.,
K. H. G. Wallace, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
C. R. Dement, Esq.,
Aaa Kaula, Esq.,
W. W. Bristol, Esq.

Ninth Precinct:
A. W. Neely, Esq.,
S. H. Meekapu, Esq.,
F. W. Weed, Esq.

Tenth Precinct:
M. K. Keohokalole, Esq.,
Abraham Bolster, Esq.,
W. K. Kailiha, Esq.

SIXTH DISTRICT, ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIIHAU.

First Precinct:
J. B. Kamea, Esq.,
J. W. Keala, Esq.,
Nohokua, Esq.

Second Precinct:
O. Omsted, Esq.,
P. Kaalawaawa, Esq.,
L. Kilauna, Esq.

Third Precinct:
C. B. Hofgaard, Esq.,
S. Makalia, Esq.,
A. Bomke, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:
H. H. Brodie, Esq.,
J. K. Palama, Esq.,
Walter D. McBryde, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
David Kapahee, Esq.,
James Kula, Esq.,
H. Blake, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
H. D. Wishard, Esq.,
Kanikanihia, Esq.,
S. W. Kawa, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
J. W. Neal, Esq.,
K. Kaumuali, Esq.,
K. Meheula, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
W. Kinney, Esq.,
P. Migela, Esq.,
I. M. Cox, Esq.

Ninth Precinct:
C. H. Willis, Esq.,
D. H. Kanehe, Esq.,
C. B. McKee, Esq.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.

Capitol, Honolulu, October 16th, 1902.

2427—Oct. 17, 21, 24, 25, 31.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

terms of a certain mortgage made by the

Waialua Beach Hotel Co., Limited, an

Hawaiian corporation, of Waialua,

Island of Oahu, dated the 14th day of

September, 1901, to Lewers & Cooke,

Limited, an Hawaiian corporation, which

mortgage is recorded in book 227, at

page 185, notice is hereby given that

the mortgagee intends to foreclose the

same for condition broken, to wit, non-

payment of interest when due, non-

payment of rent, non-payment of taxes

when due.

Notice is likewise given that after

the expiration of three weeks from this

notice the property conveyed by said

mortgage will be advertised for sale at

public auction at the auction rooms of

James F. Morgan in Honolulu, on

Monday, the 10th day of November,

1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of

W. R. Castle or P. L. Weaver, attor-

neys for mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, Oct. 10, 1902.

LEWERS & COOKE, LIMITED,

Mortgagee.

The property covered by said mort-

gage and to be sold on said day unless

the amount due, with expenses of fore-

closure shall have been paid, are as

follows:

That certain leasehold made by Ke-

pan